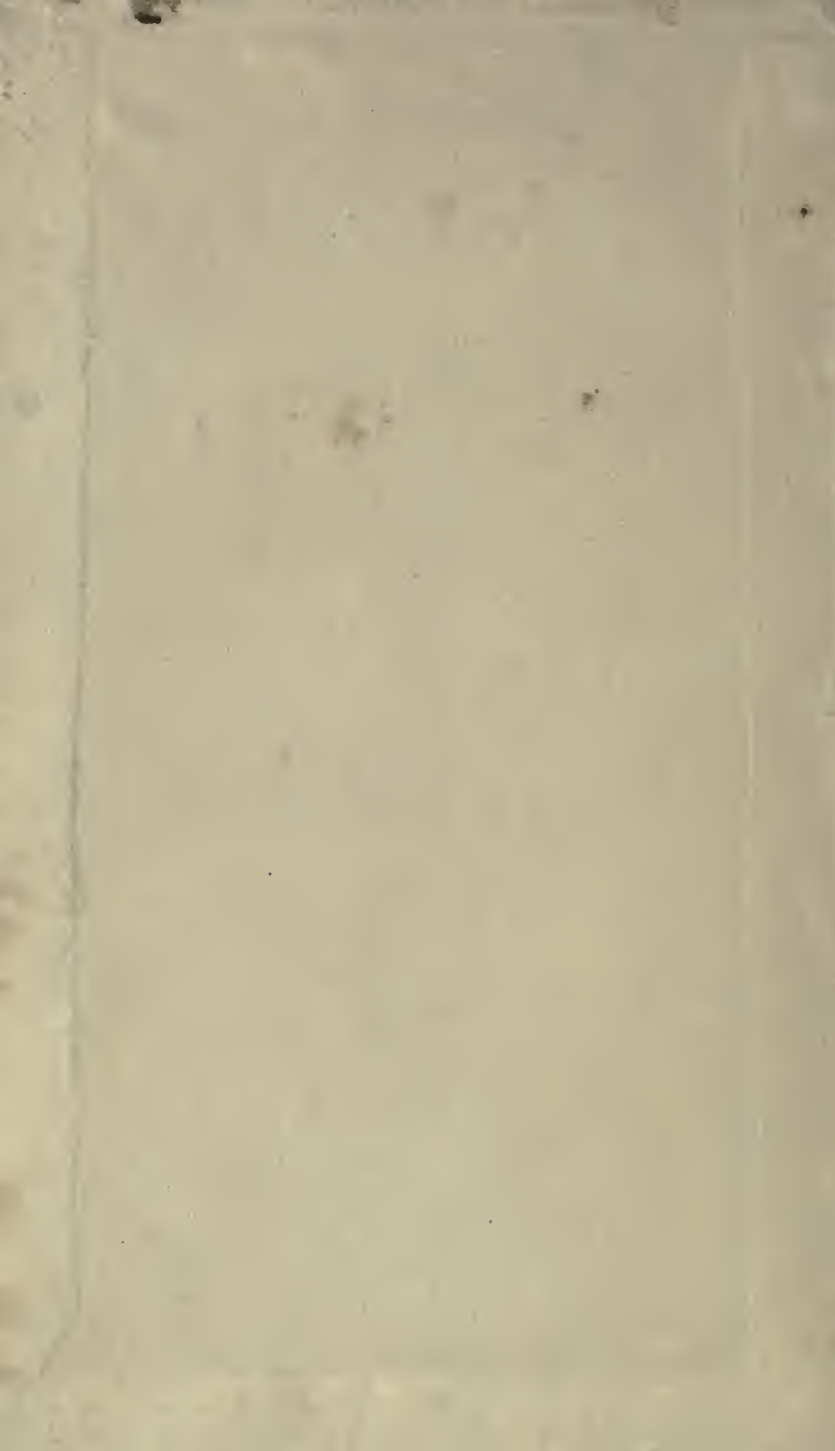

CALCUTTA
UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,
1864-65.







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THE
CALCUTTA

University Calendar,

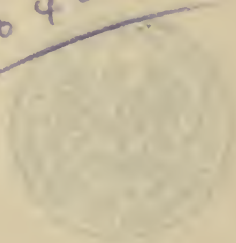
1864-65.



CALCUTTA:
THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,
PUBLISHERS TO THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
1864.

[PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.]

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CONTENTS.



	Page
I. Almanac,.....	5
II. Act II. of 1857, incorporating the University,	17
Act XLVII. of 1860, granting additional powers,.....	28
III. Bye-Laws,	30
IV. Regulations :—	
Arts,.....	35
Law,.....	46
Medicine,.....	53
Engineering,	66
Appendix (A), Forms,	75
Appendix (B), Subjects of Examination :—	
Entrance, 1864,	83
Ditto, 1865,.....	84
Ditto, 1866,	86
First Examination in Arts, 1864,.....	87
Ditto, 1865,.....	89
Ditto, 1866,	90
B. A. Examination, 1865,.....	92
Ditto, 1866,.....	93
Ditto, 1867,.....	95
Honor and M. A. Examinations, for 1865,.....	97
Text Books for Entrance,	100
„ for First Examination,	<i>ib.</i>
„ for B. A. Degree,	<i>ib.</i>
V. The University :—	
The Senate,.....	101
The Syndicate,	104
The Faculty of Arts,	<i>ib.</i>
„ of Law,	106
„ of Medicine,	107
„ of Engineering,	<i>ib.</i>
Succession Lists from 1857,	108
Examiners for 1863-64,	109
Academic Costume for Graduates,	111
Graduates,	<i>ib.</i>
Under-graduates,	119
Scholarships and Medals,	174
Affiliated Institutions,	176
VI. Entrance Examination Papers for 1863,	i
First „ in Arts „	xxxii
B. A. „ „ „	lxvi
M. A. and Honor „ „	ciii
B. L. and L. L. „ „	cxxxviii
First Examination in Medicine,	cxlvi
Second, „ „	cliii
Examination for M. D. Degree,	clviii
Honor,	clxiv



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Ag.	Agra.
Aj.	Ajmere.
Bar.	Bareilly.
Ben.	Benares.
Bp. Coll.	Bishop's College.
Coll.	College.
Dov. Coll.	Doveton College.
Exam.	Examination.
Fr. Ch, Ins.	Free Church Institution.
Hon.	Honor.
Hol.	Holiday.
H. Hol.	Hindoo Holiday.
J. Nar. Coll.	Joy Narain's College.
M. Hol.	Mohammedan Holiday.
Lo. Beng.	Lower Bengal.
L. Mart.	La Martiniere.
Med. Coll.	Medical College.
Mud. Coll.	Mudrissa College.
N. W. P.	North Western Provinces.
St. P. Sch.	St. Paul's School.
Vac.	Vacation.



I.
Calcutta University Almanac,
1864-65.

MAY.		
1	S	L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations commence.
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	Vac. Ag. Coll.
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	Vac. for one month Gov. Coll. L. P. Vac. for a fortnight, Pat. Coll, M. Hol.
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	C. E. Col. Sess. Com. Fr. Ch. Ins. Vac. Queen Victoria born (1819.) Vac. Ben. Coll. Hol. Dov. Coll. and St. Zav. Coll. Meeting of Syndicate.
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

JUNE.		
1	W	Pres. Coll. Est. 1855. Vac. J. Nar. Coll.
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	M. Hol. for 9 days.
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	Med. Coll. opens. H. Hol. Govt. Schools.
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	Meeting of the Syndicate.
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

JULY.		
1	F	Ag. and Ben. Coll. reopen.
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	University of Bombay founded 1857 and J. Nar. Coll. founded 1818.
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate. Dov. Coll. Vac. for 10 days.
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

AUGUST.		
1	M	D. P. W. Exam. Hoog. Coll. founded.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	M. Hol. J. Nar. Coll.
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	Vac. for six weeks, C. E. Coll.
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	H. Hol. Govt. Schools. Do. Do. <i>Meeting of Syndicate.</i>
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

SEPTEMBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	University of Madras, founded, 1857.
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	Meeting of Syndicate.
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	H. Hol. Govt. Schools.

OCTOBER.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	Vac. Govt. Schools L. P. for 12 days.
6	T	Vac. Fr. Ch. Ins. and St. Zav. Coll.
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

NOVEMBER.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	H. Hol. Govt. Schools.
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	[Examinations.
19	S	Last day of application for Entrance and First
20	S	
21	M	Bar. Coll. opened 1853.
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	Exam. Ag. Coll.
29	T	
30	W	

DECEMBER.

1	T	Vac. J. Nar. Coll.
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	Entrance and First Examination in Arts commence.
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	Exam. and Vac. St. Zav. Coll. [2nd term ends.
10	S	Vac. Govt. Coll. L. B. and Fr. Ch. Ins. Ag. Coll.
11	S	Vac. for 5 weeks, Dov. Coll.
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	Vac. for one month, Pat. Coll. [Examinations.
17	S	Last day of application for B. A., B. L. and L. L.
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	Christmas Day. Vac. for one week Med. Coll.
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate. Last day of notice for Candidates for Honor in Arts.

JANUARY.

1	§	New Year's day.
2	M	B. A., B. L. and L. L. Examinations commence.
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	§	
9	M	Pat. Coll. opened 1863.
10	T	Pres. Coll. and St. Zav. Coll. reopen.
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	§	
16	M	Fr. Ch. Ins. reopens.
17	T	
18	W	Ag. Coll. 1st term begins.
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	§	
23	M	University of Calcutta founded, 1857.
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	§	
30	M	
31	T	Vac. Hoog. Coll. Ara. Dep.

FEBRUARY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	Hon. Exam. in Arts. D. P. W. Exam. C. E. Coll.
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	Convocation for conferring degrees.
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	

MARCH.

1	W	Hol. Dov. Coll.
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	L. M. S. First Examination begins.
7	T	H. Hol.
8	W	Last day of notice for M. D. Candidates.
9	T	
10	F	L. M. S. Second Examination begins.
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	Meeting of Syndicate.

APRIL.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	L. M. S. Honor Examination commences.
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	M. D. Examination commences.
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	Vac. St. Zav. Coll.
13	T	E. Vac. J. Nar. Coll.
14	F	Good Friday.
15	S	Vac. Dov. Coll. and St. P. Sch.
16	S	Easter Sunday.
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	Annual Meeting of Senate.
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	S	

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II. OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January, 1857.



AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her
Preamble. Majesty's subjects of all classes
and denominations within the Presidency of Fort
William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pur-
suit of a regular and liberal course of education, it
has been determined to establish an University at
Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of
examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency
in different branches of Literature, Science and Art,
and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as
evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of
honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effec-
tuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that

such University should be incorporated : It is enacted as follows : (that is to say)—

Incorporation. I. The following persons, namely
The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CAN-
NING,
Governor-General of India,

The Honorable JOHN RUSSEL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

The Honorable Sir JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in
Bengal,

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta,

The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,

The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India,

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal,

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD,

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal,

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal,

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal,

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India,

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine,

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical
College of Bengal,

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical
Garden at Calcutta,

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College
of Surgeons,

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry,

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College,

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity,

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College,

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India,

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal,

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts,

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts,

Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah,

ISHWAR CHUNDRA BIDYA SAGUR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta,

RAMGOPAUL GHOSE,
Formerly member of the Council of Education,

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company,

HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western
Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and

Power to hold and dispose of property.

capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property,

moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one
Constitution of Body
Corporate and of Senate. Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor,
 and such number of ex-officio
 and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India
 in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time
 to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*
 hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancel-
 lor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the
 Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any
 person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow
 of the said University, shall leave India without the
 intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon
 become vacant.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time
Chancellor. being shall be the Chancellor
 of the said University, and the
 first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles
 John Viscount Canning.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said Univer-
Vice-Chancellor. sity shall be Sir James William
 Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall
 be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor
 hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the

first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the
Fellows. North-Western Provinces, the
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at
Fort William in Bengal or of any Court of Judicature
hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers
of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or
vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of
the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being,
shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The
whole number of the Fellows of the said University,
exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for
the time being, shall never be less than thirty ; and
whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive
as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure
from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the
Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith,
by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so
many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said

University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council
 The appointment of may cancel the appointment of
 Fellow may be cancelled. any person already appointed, or
 hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University,
 and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*,
 the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fel-
 lows for the time being shall
 Chancellor, Vice-Chan- have the entire management of
 cellor, and Fellows to and superintendence over the
 superintend the affairs of affairs, concerns and property
 the University. of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for
 by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-
 Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall
 appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes
 intended by the said University.
 Bye-Laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching

the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them ; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows ; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present ; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman ; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the

bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and
 Examination for de- Fellows shall cause an examina-
 grees. tion for degrees to be held at least
 once in every year; on every such examination the
 candidates shall be examined either by Examiners
 appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by
 the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, or
 by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every
 such examination, the candidates, whether candidates
 for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors,
 shall be examined on as many subjects and in such
 manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and
 Fellows shall appoint.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of
 Grant of degrees. the candidates, the Examiners
 shall declare the name of every candidate whom they
 shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees,
 and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and
 also the honors which he may have gained in respect
 of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in
 which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive
 from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal
 of the said University of Calcutta and signed by the
 said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the parti-
 culars so stated shall be declared.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and
 Fees. Fellows shall have power to
 charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be
 conferred by them, and upon admission into the said

University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of Annual Accounts. income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.



ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October, 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities
Preamble. of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay established under Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for. It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the
Power of Universi-
ties to confer Degrees. Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of De-

degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts

II. XXII. and XXVII. of 1857,

Construction.

with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS.



THE SENATE.

1. THE Senate* as constituted by Act No. II. of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in† April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.



THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II. of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year, within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.

One by the Faculty of Law.

One by the Faculty of Medicine.

One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections both of Presidents and Members of the Syndicate shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily

absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-Law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may

be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the 1st of May next following his election. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar, until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on Medical Certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided), or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV. REGULATIONS.



ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, if he be above the age of sixteen years and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local

* The following places have already been appointed :—

Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gowhatty, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhagulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Saugor, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy.

officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.

English ; and one of the following languages.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanscrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The outlines of Ancient History, of the History of India, and of General Geography with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix B.*)

III. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules ; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions ; Reduction ; Practice ; Proportion ; Simple Interest ; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry.

The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December; and shall be held in Calcutta, and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least fourteen

* The following places have already been appointed :—

Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Saugor.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts, on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.*

English; and one of the following languages :†—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The History of England.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.
(See Appendix B.)

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

* The Examination in Languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

† For the Examinations of 1864 and 1865, Persian, Bengali, Oorya, Hindi, Urdu, Burmese, and Armenian are added to this list.

III. MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

*Arithmetic.**Algebra.*

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

The sixth book of Euclid; the eleventh book to Prop. XXI.; deductions.

Plane Trigonometry as far as the Solution of Triangles.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; the Centre of Gravity.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mental Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Moral Feelings.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday, after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated

institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.*

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A. every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.

English ; and one of the following languages :†—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanscrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

* The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School-masters.

† For the Examinations of 1865, 1865, 1867 and 1868, Persian, Bengali, Oorya, Hindee, Urdu, Burmese and Armenian are added to this list.

II. HISTORY.

India during the Hindu, Mahomedan, and British periods, down to 1835. Greece, to the death of Alexander. Rome, to the death of Augustus. The Jews, to the destruction of Jerusalem.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix B.*)

III. MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Mechanics.

The General Laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids, and the pressure produced by them; Specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common-pump; Forcing-pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND THE ELEMENTS OF LOGIC.

The text-books will be named from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix B.*)

V. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE.

(a.) Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.

Geometry.

Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Optics.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction; reflection at plane mirrors; reflection at spherical mirrors; and refraction through lenses, the incident pencils being direct; separation of Solar light into rays of different colours; description of Solar spectrum; rainbow; description of the eye; the Astronomical Telescope; Galileo's Telescope; the Sextant.

(b.) Elements of Inorganic Chemistry and of Electricity.

Thermotics, Chemistry, Electricity.

Molecular constitution of matter; Boscovich's Theory; cohesion; porosity; specific gravity; elasticity; adhesion; crystallization. Thermotics;—sensible heat; expansion; the Thermometer and Pyrometer; radiation; conduction; convection; specific heat; physical states of matter and latent heat; theory of formation of dew and clouds; mechanical equivalent of heat; dynamic theory of heat. Chemistry:—laws of combining proportion; laws of Atomic Volumes; Atomic theory; chemical symbols and equivalents; Inorganic chemistry of the chief elements. Electricity;—polarity; induction; the Leyden Jar and Electrometer; conduction; the Lightning rod; the voltaic pile and battery; the Thermo-electric pile; relations of chemistry, heat, and electricity.

(c.) Elements of Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

The text-book to be fixed by the Syndicate.

(d.) Geology and Physical Geography.

Geology.

Inorganic.—Form and density of the earth and average density of superficial crust; observed ratio of increase of temperature with depth; physical state of interior as indicated by astronomical observation; how modified by temperature and pressure; principal chemical elements and compounds in earth's crust; chemical operations of interior; chemical phenomena of volcanoes, hot springs and crystalline rocks; dynamical operations of interior; phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, upheaval, depression, dislocation, and contortion of crust; chemical and mechanical processes at surface; constitution of atmosphere; its changes and their influence on the solid crust; phenomena of atmospheric disintegration and degradation of rocks; transport by water, ice, &c.; river, glacier and iceberg phenomena; formation of sedimentary rocks and their chief varieties; consolidation and metamorphism.

Organic.—Chemical constitution and structure of animals and plants; vital functions, and sources of vital action; geographical and bathymetric distribution; conditions of life and interdependence of organized beings; chemico-geological processes of preservation, and formation of rock masses; coral reefs, limestone, coal, peat, &c.; metamorphism of organic rocks; comparative value of geological evidence of fossil remains; succession of life in past epochs; antiquity of existing animals and plants.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two Divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—

- (1) Languages.
- (2) History.
- (3) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
- (4) Mathematics—pure and mixed.
- (5) Natural and Physical Science.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

4. Honors in Languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanscrit, in Arabic, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that Language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

5. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects:—

- a. History of a stated period (in modern times,) including political and personal events, manners, and literature.
- b. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).
- c. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).
- d. Political Economy.
- e. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on an historical subject.

6. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects:—

- Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
- Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid).
- Differential and Integral Calculus.
- Spherical Trigonometry.
- Statics.
- Dynamics.
- Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
- Optics.
- Astronomy.

7. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Chemistry (Organic and Inorganic) Electricity.

Also one of the following :

- a. Botany, Zoology, and Comparative Physiology.
- b. Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

8. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Logic.

Mental Philosophy.

Moral Philosophy.

Natural Theology.

Also in one of the following subjects to be selected by the candidate :—

- a. History of Philosophy.
- b. Elements of Jurisprudence.
- d. Evidences of Revealed Religion (as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences).

9. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

10. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts who has obtained Honors in Arts shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of February), an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined) with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A. and on payment of a fee of 50 Rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

*LICENCE IN LAW.

1. An Examination for a †Licence in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for not less than three

* Candidates may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (See Calendar 1863-64) at the Examinations of 1865 and 1866.

† The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Law.

academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for a Licence in Law on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern :

a. Personal rights, and status.

b. The rights of Property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

c. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes and of Procedure.

The following shall be text-books of Examination in the foregoing subjects, and may, from time to time, be altered by the Syndicate :—

PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Stephen's Blackstone—Introduction, and Section 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 1, Lecture 1 ; Part 3, Lectures 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Story's Conflict of Laws,—Chapters 1 and 2, *or*

Wheaton's Elements of International Law—Part 2, Chapter 2.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books I. and III. Book IV. Part 1, Chapters 1, 2, 6 and 10 ; Part III. Chapters 1, 7, 10 and 13.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 4, Lectures 24 to 33 inclusive.

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 10 *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law, Chapters 4, 6 and 7.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 7, 8 and 9.

Story's Conflict of Laws—Chapters 3 and 4.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, THE MODES OF ITS ACQUISITION, AND HEREIN THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, AND SUCCESSIONS, AS WELL TESTAMENTARY AS AB INTESTATO.

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II.—Introduction and Part 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Parts 5 & 6.

Macpherson on Contracts.

Williams on Real Property—Part I. Chapters 1 to 4 and 6 to 9 ;
Part IV. Chapter 2 ; Part V. *or*

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II. Part 1, (Excepting Chapter 2).

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11
and 12.

Dattaca Chundrica. (Sutherland's Translation).

Macpherson on Mortgages.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES AND OF PROCEDURE.

Indian Penal Code.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books V. and VI.

• Taylor *or* Goodeve *or* Norton on Evidence.

The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. All Acts and Regulations, in force, regulating the Revenue Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Where two or more books are mentioned in the alternative, it shall not be necessary for the Students to pass in more than one of those books.

7. A paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :—

- a. The Principles of Jurisprudence and the Roman Law.
- b. Personal Rights and Status, and the infringement of such rights.
- c. The rights of Property, and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.
- d. The Law of Contracts.
- e. The Code of Civil Procedure, the Revenue Laws, and the Law of Evidence.
- f. Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged alphabetically.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may be admitted to this Examination provided he has passed the B. A. Examination at least one year previously, and has attended lectures in a School of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years.

3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted un-

less he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every Candidate shall be examined in the subjects, and in the manner ordered in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Law.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered, by the Examiners, to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes, if they deem it expedient.

7. Any Licentiate in Law who has graduated in Arts,* may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Law without further Examination.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

* Any person who has passed a University Law Examination in or before January, 1864 or the Examination for a Licence in Law, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

2. Any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law or for a Licence in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every Candidate for Honors shall send his application, specifying the subjects in which he desires to be examined, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

5. Every Candidate shall be examined in two or more of the following subjects to be selected by himself.

- a. Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
- b. Law of England, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its original Civil Jurisdiction.
- c. General Law, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.
- d. Mercantile Law.
- e. Roman Civil Law.
- f. Conflict of Laws.
- g. International Law.

6. A separate paper shall be set in each of the seven subjects ; and in addition to the two subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, Candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their

merits. Each successful Candidate shall receive a certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

DOCTOR IN LAW

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law and has at any time passed the Honor Examination in four subjects at least, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor, *and*

(2) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

*LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a †Licence in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

FIRST LICENTIAE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

a.—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical Studies for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two courses of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

One course of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in Examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.

3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the

* Candidates who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866 may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64.

† The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of five Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which Candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every Candidate shall on passing receive a Certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College, or School of Medicine,

if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect :—

- (a.) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.
- (b.) Of having completed his nineteenth year.
- (c.) Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects :—

Anatomy.

Physiology.

Botany.

Chemistry.

SECOND LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

9. Any Candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(a.) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(b.) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following Courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognised by the Syndicate :—

Two courses of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).

Surgery.

Midwifery.

Two courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One course of 20 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(c.) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(d.) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(e.) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz. :—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmiry.

(f.) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(g.) Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

13. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Do. Do. of Surgery.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

Midwifery.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the wards of a Hospital.

14. Every Candidate shall be required :—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases, to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases ; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and their reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Every Candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix (A.)

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

2. Any Undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(a.) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; **Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*

(b.) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(c.) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(d.) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(e.) Of having dissected during three Winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

* The words here printed in Italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit and the second in alphabetical order. Every Candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Scholarships of 32 Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Botany.

Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

9. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

10. Any Candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :

(a.) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(b.) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University :—

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology.)

Surgery.

Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(c.) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(d.) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(e.) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz. :—

Three months of attendance at the out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmiry.

(f.) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(g.) Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

11. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

12. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

13. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

14. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and practice of Medicine.

Do. Do. of Surgery.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

Midwifery.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

15. Every Candidate shall be required :—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners ; and to draw up careful histories of the cases ; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

16. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

17. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree on paying a fee of fifty rupees and producing certificates to the following effect :—

(a.) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts ;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(b.) Of having attended at a School of Medicine recognised by the

Syndicate a Course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 Lectures.

(c.) Of having passed an Examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

18. Any Candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this degree, without further Examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any Candidate who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

Surgery.

Medicine.

Midwifery.

Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in order of merit. Can-

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

† Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the First Arts Regulations.

dates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

4. Scholarships of sixty Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Senior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.

Surgery.

Medicine.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

*DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week of April.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

(a.) Of having been admitted to the degree of †Bachelor of Arts.

(b.) Of having, subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed :—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years Hospital practice and two years private practice, *or*

* Candidates, who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866 may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64.)

† Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

Two years practice, either hospital or private, if the Candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(c.) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the practice of Physic.

Surgery.

Midwifery.

Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any Candidate who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(a) Of having passed the Senior diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(b) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(c) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(d) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(e) Of having passed the B. A. Examination ;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined, or*

The following preliminary Examination, for those Candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the session of 1859 :—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the Candidates in all subjects must be such as to shew a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science ;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy ;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a †Licence in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta ; and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

† The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

- I. Mathematics.
- II. Mechanical Philosophy.
- III. Natural and Experimental Science.
- IV. Construction.
- V. Drawing.
- VI. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation,
Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid—Books—1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 11 to Prop. 21, with deductions.

Conic Sections, treated Geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Statics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity.

Mechanical Powers.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General Laws of motion.

Motion of Falling Bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple pendulums.

Collision of Bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of Fluids.

Specific Gravity.

Equilibrium of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.

Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer and application to determine heights of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser, Pump, Syphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.

Percussion and Resistance of Fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction, and radiation from Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Formation of Images: simple and compound Lenses; the Eye, Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, and Microscope.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of Heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical Characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

*Materials.**Stones.*

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars, and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of Timber.

*Practice of Building.**Earthwork.**Construction of Roads.**Construction of Railroads.*

Selection of Line, Cuttings and Embankments, Tunnels, Gradients, Curves.

*The practice of Bridge Building.**Carpentry.*

Scarfs, Joints, Centres for Bridges, Roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over Weirs; Tanks; Canals; Sluices; Locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of Iron and Wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of Beams. Various forms of Beams, Solid, and Hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of Buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines: advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; Levers; Cranks; Rolling contacts; Sliding contacts; Mechanism for modifying motion; Accumulation and Regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V. DRAWING.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical perspective, Topographical and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens, of each kind, to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. GEODESY.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite, and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the Candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects—

Arithmetic and Algebra,

Geometry and Conic Sections.

Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.

Statics and Dynamics.

Hydrostatics and Optics.

Chemistry and Heat.

Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

Practice of Building.

Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.

Carpentry and Mechanism.

Hydraulic Works.

Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.

Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in two divisions each in order of merit. Every Candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. *Any Candidate may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every Candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 6, 7 and 8 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every Candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first Candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred Rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering who has passed the First Examination in Arts may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without farther Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering or for a Licence in Civil Engineering may be examined for Honors.

3. Every Candidate for Honors shall send his application, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

- I. Mathematics.
- II. Mechanical Philosophy.
- III. Natural and Experimental Science.
- IV. Construction.
- V. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat—with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry—as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.
Theory and practice of Bridge-Building.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic Works.
Equilibrium of Structure, Theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of Design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.
Topographical drawing.

6. The Candidate's qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and fifth subjects and by written papers and *vivâ voce* Examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University,

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee of 5 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed Candidate has, to the best of my belief, attained the age of 16 years, that I know nothing against his moral character, that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and that he has signed the above application.

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186

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Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Name.

Age.

Religion.

Race (*i. e. nation, tribe, &c. &c.*)

Where educated.

Present position (*i. e. at School, or present occupation*).

Town or village, where resident.

Name of Father or Guardian.

Where to be examined.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

* Private Student;—one who has attended at no educational Institution for six months before the Examination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

The fee of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed Candidate

has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's

This certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

Certificates that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of

that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age,
 Race (i. e. nation, tribe, &c. &c.,
 Religion,
 Present occupation,
 Date of Entrance,
 Where to be examined,

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed Candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's cer-

This certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

tificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing

against his moral character, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.

Date of Entrance.

Date of passing First Examination in Arts.

Race (i. e. Nation, tribe, &c. &c.)

Religion.

Present Occupation.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Period, or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of Affiliated Institutions.

M. A. EXAMINATION,

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in

I am, &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate,

Age.

Date of Graduation in Arts.

Race.

Religion (i. e. nation, tribe, &c.).

Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of
that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the above account to be true.

LICENCE IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Law.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which Candidate has studied.

I certify that ————— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Law.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Law to be in the same form as the foregoing.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that ————— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1, of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which Candidate has studied.

I certify that ————— has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Medicine.

*The applications and certificates of the following Examinations
to be in the same form as the foregoing :—*

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.

Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.

Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c. &c.

Certificate to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 or para. 8 of the M. D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

 CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.
Entrance.

I certify that _____ duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of _____ 18 , and has been placed in the _____ Division.

The _____ 18 .

Registrar.

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that _____ passed the Examination for a Licence in _____ at the Annual Examination in the year 18— and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,

The _____ 18 .

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that _____ duly passed the First Examination for _____ at the Annual Examination in the year 18— and has been placed in the _____ Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,

The _____ 18 .

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor in _____ in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

 Chancellor,
 or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
 The 18 .

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Doctor in _____ in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

 Chancellor,
 or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta.
 The 18 .

Honors.

This is to certify that _____ passed, in the following subjects, the Honor Examination in _____

 Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
 The 18 .

APPENDIX B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.



ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1864.

English.

Goldsmith,	...	Essays from "The Bee" as contained in Bethune's Edition from p. 161 to 218.
Buffon,	...	Natural History, Chapters 7 and 16 (abridged Edition).
Todd,	...	Student's Guide, Chap. 1.
Cowper,	...	Task, Book III.

Greek.

Homer,	...	Iliad, Books I. II. and III.
--------	-----	------------------------------

Latin.

Sallust,	...	Cataline.
Horace,	...	Odes, Book I.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanscrit.

Kumar Sambhaba.
Ratnavali.

Bengali.

Bhoodeb Mookerjee, ... Manual of History (Ancient)
Selections from.

Mathuranath Tarkaratna, Jebun Brittant.

Lives of James Watt, Akbar
Saha, Prithuraj, Columbus.

Judisthir & Confucius, Encyclopædia Bengalensis,
No. V.

Huri Nath Surma, ... Mudra Rakshasha, pp. 130,
(expurgated).

Arabic.

Ojab-al-Ojab.

Nafhat-al-yaman, ... Parts II. and III.

Persian.

Gulistan, ... Chapters I. II. III. and IV.

Bostan.

Anwari-Sohalie, ... Chapters I. II. and III.

Urdu.

Ikhwan-oos-Safa.

Araishi-Mahfil.

Hindi.

Toolsey Doss, ... Ramayan, 3rd Book.

Shib Prosaud, ... Vidyankur.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 1st and 3rd.

Sutton, ... History of Orissa, Parts 1st
and 2nd.



ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1865.

English.

Campbell, ... { Pleasures of Hope, 500 lines
from 1st and 2nd Book.
The Rainbow.

Addison, ... Letter from Italy to Halifax.

Wolfe, ...	...	Burial of Sir John Moore.
Cowper,	...	Picture of his Mother.
Craik, ...	...	Pursuit of Knowledge, Chaps. I. II. III. XVI. and XXI.
Todd, ...	...	Student's Guide, Chapter V. On Time, its Value, &c.
Sir Walter Scott,	...	Tales of a Grandfather, Chap- ters I. III. XXXIV. and conclusion of Chap. XXXIII.

Greek.

Homer,	Iliad, Books I. II. and III.
------------	-----	------------------------------

Latin.

Sallust, ...	...	Jugurthian War.
Virgil, ...	...	The Fourth Georgic.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa,	...	Books I—VIII.
Ratnavali.	...	

Bengali.

Raj Dut,	...	Encyclopædia Bengalensis about 40 pages.
Rajaboli,	...	Extracts from—revised and expurgated, 40 pages.
Vikramaditya,	...	Encyclopædia Bengalensis, No. V. 14 pages.

History of Rome, Extracts from, Ditto ditto Nos. 1—17.

Arabic.

Nowadir-i-Qualioobi.
Nafhat-al-yaman.

Persian.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|------------------------------|
| Gulistan, | ... | Chapters I. II. III. and IV. |
| Anwari-Sohalie, | ... | Chapters I. II. and III. |

Urdu.

- Captain Fuller's Selection, Part I.

• *Hindi.*

- | | | |
|------------|-----|-----------|
| Ramayan, | ... | Book 2nd. |
| Vidyankar, | ... | (whole.) |

Oorya.

- Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 2nd and 3rd.
Sutton's History of Orissa, Parts 2nd and 3rd.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1866.

English.

- | | | |
|------------|-----|--|
| Pope, ... | ... | Homer's Iliad, Book VI. |
| Goldsmith, | ... | Deserted Village. |
| Southey, | ... | Battle of Blenheim. |
| Campbell, | ... | Hohenlinden. |
| Helps, ... | ... | Essays written during the In-
tervals of Business, Part II. |
| Goldsmith, | ... | Animated Nature, Vol. II.
Chaps. 10th, 11th and 12th. |
| Bayne,... | ... | Essay on Wellington. |
| Martin,... | ... | Useful Arts. |

Greek.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----|---------------------------|
| Homer, | ... | Odyssey, Books IX. and X. |
| Xenophon, | ... | Memorabilia, Book II. |

Latin.

- Virgil, Æneid, Books I and II.
Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Books I. and II.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

*Sanscrit.**

Bengali.

Bhoodeb Mookerjea, ... Historical Tales.

Tarasankur Tarkaratna, Rasselas, Translation of,
Arabic.

Ojab-al-Ojab.

Nafhat-al-yaman, ... Parts II. and III.

Persian.

Gulistan, ... Chapters I. II. III. and IV.

Bostan.

Anwari-Sohalie, ... Chapters I. II. and III.

Urdu.

Ikhwan-oos-Safa.

Araishi-Mahfil.

Hindi.

Ramayan, ... Book 2nd.

Vidyankar, ... (whole.)

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 2nd and 3rd.

Sutton's History of Orissa, Parts 2nd and 3rd.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1864.

English.

Addison, ... Cato.

Pope, ... Temple of Fame and Essay
on Criticism.

Addison, ... Spectator, Essays selected
for 1861.

* Not yet selected,

- Robertson, ... Chapters 1 and 2, Introduction to Charles V.
Greek.
- Euripides, ... Hecuba.
- Demosthenes, ... De Corona.
Latin.
- Cicero, ... Tusc. Disp. Book I.
- Virgil, ... Æn. Books 4 and 6.
Sanscrit.
- Kiratarjunya.
Sakuntala.
Bengali.
- Telemachus, ... Translated by Raj Krishna Banerjea.
- Mahabharat, ... (Kali Doss) Santiparva.
Hindi.
- Toolsey Doss, ... Ramayan, Books 3d and 4th.
- Sobhabilas, ... (First half.)
- Vidyankar.
Arabic.
- Tarikh-al-Kholfa.
Dewani-Motanabbi, ... 1st half.
Persian.
- Aboo'l Fazl's Letters, 1st and 2nd Books.
Sekundar Nameh.
Urdu.
- Nasr-i-be-Nazeer.
Selections from the Poets.
Oorya.
- Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
- Sutton, ... History of Orissa, (whole).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1865.

English.

Byron,	...	Prisoner of Chillon.
Southey,	...	Thalaba, 3 books.
Gray,	...	{ Alliance of Education and Government. The Bard—Books I. II. and III.
Young,	...	
Prescott,	...	Philip II. Book IV. Chaps. 1—5 and the Siege of Malta.
DeQuincey,	...	Early Memorials of Grassmere, and his papers on Robert Southey.

Greek.

Euripides,	...	Hecuba.
Demosthenes,	...	De Corona.

Latin.

Livy,	...	Book I.
Tacitus,	...	Germania.
Virgil,	...	The Eclogues.

Sanscrit.

Kiratarjunya.
Mudra Rakshasha.

Bengali.

Gopal Loll Mitter,	...	Gyan Chundrika. Chintatarangini.
--------------------	-----	-------------------------------------

Hindi.

Ramayan,	...	2nd and 5th Books.
Sabhabilas,	...	(Second half).
Vidyankur,	...	(whole)

Arabic.

Dewani Motanabbi,... 2nd half.

Tarikh-i-yamini.

Persian.

Abul-Fazl's letters, . Books I. II.

Diwan of Hafiz, ... Part I. to the end of the letter
dal.

Urdu.

Captain Fuller's Selections, Part II.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

Sutton's History of Orissia, (whole).



FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1866.

English.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| Rogers, | ... | Italy. |
| Campbell, | ... | Gertrude of Wyoming. |
| Dryden, | ... | Flower and the Leaf. |
| Byron, | ... | Description of Waterloo (Childe
Harold, Canto III.) |
| Prescott, | ... | Essays (1) Asylum for the
Blind, (2) Cervantes (3)
Sir Walter Scott, (4) Cha-
teaubriand's English Litera-
ture. |
| Hepworth Dixon, | ... | Life of Admiral Blake (selec-
tions from). |

Latin.

- | | | |
|---------|-----|---------------------------|
| Livy, | ... | Book XXI. |
| Cicero, | ... | Tusc. Disp. Book I. |
| Virgil, | ... | Æneid, Books II. and III. |

Greek.

Thucydides,	...	Book III.
Plato,	...	Crito.
Sophocles,	...	Antigone.

Bengali.

Ishwar Chunder Vidyasagar,	...	Sitar Bonabasa.
Hari Nauth Surmah,	...	Rachanabali.

*Sanscrit.**

Hindi.

Ramayan,	...	2nd and 5th Books.
Sabhabilas,	...	(Second half.)
Vidyankur,	...	(whole.)

Arabic.

Dewani Motanabbi,	...	2nd half.
Tarikh-i-Yamuni.		

Persian.

Abu-l-Fazl's letters,	...	Books I. II.
Diwan of Hafiz,	...	Part I. to the end of the letter <i>dal</i> (3).

Urdu.

Captain Fuller's Selection,	...	Part II.
-----------------------------	-----	----------

Oorya.

Hitopadesha,	...	Chapters 2nd, 3rd and 4th.
Sutton's History of Orissa,	...	(whole.)

* Not yet selected.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1865.

English.

Shakspeare,	...	Merchant of Venice.
Milton,	...	{ Samson Agonistes. Lycidas.
Scott, ...	...
	...	Lay of the Last Ministrel.
Macaulay's Essays,	...	{ 1. War of Succession in Spain. 2. William Pitt. 3. The Earl of Chatham.
Campbell,	...	
	...	
	...	Rhetoric, Book 2nd, Chaps. 5 to 7.
Bacon,	...	Novum Organum, Book I. Kitchin's translation, Oxford University Press.

Greek.

Sophocles,	...	Ajax.
Herodotus,	...	Book II. Euterpe.

Latin.

Horace,	...	Odes, Book III. Satires, Book II.
Cicero,	...	Oratio Pro Archia.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy,
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

Sanscrit.

Magha.		
Kadambari,	...	Part I.
Sahitya Durpana,	...	Book VII.

Bengali. ...

Nobinkissen Banerjee, Natural Theology.

Ramcomul Bhattacharjee, Translation of Bacon's
Essays.

Arabic.

Tarikha Taimoori.

Dewani Hammasah.

Persian.

Akhliqi Jallali.

Hafiz.

Urdu.

Dewan-i-Atish.

Fisuneh-i-Ajaib.

Hindi.

Toolsee Doss' Ramayan, (whole).

Sobhabilash, ... (whole).

Oorya.

Buttrish Singhashun.

Hitopadesh, ... (whole).

Sutton's History of Orissa, (whole).

Chanakya's Sarasangraha, (omitting the Sanscrit).



B. A. EXAMINATION, 1866.

English.

Shakspeare, ... Othello.

Akenside, ... Pleasures of the Imagination,
Book III.

Scott, ... Marmion.

Bacon, ... Advancement of Learning,
Book I.

- Macaulay, ... Essay on Madame D'Arblay.
 Campbell, ... Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book
 II. Chaps. 5 to 7.
 Sir James Macintosh, Speech on the trial of Peltier
 for a Libel on Bonaparte.

Greek.

- Sophocles, ... Ajax.
 Herodotus, ... Book II. Euterpe.

Latin.

- Horace, ... Epistles, Book II. Ars Poetica.
 Juvenal, ... Book X.
 Tacitus, ... Annales Book I. Agricola.

Hebrew.

- Deuteronomy.
 Psalms, I—XLI.
 Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
 Daniel, I—VII.
 Proverbs.

Sanscrit.

- Magha.
 Sahitya Durpan, Book X.

Bengali.

- Sarvadarsana, Sangraha, pp. 43—112.
 Charupatha, Part 3rd.

Arabic.

- Ikwan-us-Sufa.
 Soyuti's Tarikh-ul-Khalfa, ... (as in 1863)

Persian.

- Akhlak-i-Jalali.
 Dewan-i-Hafiz.

Urdu.

Dewan-i-Sauda, ... as in printed Selections.
Khatt-i-Takdir.

Hindi.

Toolsey Doss' Ramayan, (whole).
Sobhabilas, ... (whole).

Oorya.

Buttrish Shinghasan.
Hitopadesha, ... (whole).
Sutton's History of Orissa, (whole).
Chanakya's Sarasangraha, (omitting the Sanscrit).



B. A. EXAMINATION, 1867.

English.

Shakspeare, ... Tempest.
Keats, ... Hyperion.
Wordsworth, ... Laodamia and the white doe.
Bacon, ... New Atlantis.
Macaulay, ... Essays on Bacon and Burleigh.
Mahon, ... Joan of Arc.
Campbell, ... Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book
II. chaps. 5 to 7.

Greek.

Sophocles, ... Œdipus Coloneus.
Herodotus, ... Books 7 and 8.

Latin.

Virgil, ... Æneid, Books 1 to 6.
Cicero, ... 4 Orations against Cataline.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
 Psalms, I—XLI.
 Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
 Daniel, I—VII.
 Proverbs.

Sanscrit.

Magha.
 Sahitya Darpan, ... Book X.

Bengali.

Rev. K. M. Banerjee, . Shad-darsana-Sambad, Nos.
 3, 4, 5.
 M. S. Dutt, ... Meghanada-badha-kyvya,
 Vol. II.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-us-Safa.
 Soyuti's Tarikh-ul-khalfa,...(as in 1863).

Persian.

Akhlak-i-Jalali.
 Dewan-i-Hafiz.

Urdu.

Dewan-i-Sauda, ... (as in printed Selections.)
 Khatt-i-Takdir.

Hindi.

Toolsey Doss' Ramayan, ... (whole.)
 Sobhabilas, ... (whole.)

Oorya.

Buttrish Shinghasan.
 Hitopadesha, ... (whole.)
 Sutton's History of Orissa, ... (whole.)
 Chanakya's Sarasangraha, (omitting the Sanscrit.)

HONOR AND M. A. EXAMINATIONS, FOR 1865.

English.

Chaucer,	...	Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Spencer,	...	Faerie Queene, First 3 Cantos, Book I.
Shakspeare,	...	Henry IV. Part I. ; Macbeth.
Raleigh,	...	History of the World, Book V. First 3 Chapters.
Bacon,	...	Advancement of Learning.
Davis,	...	Nosce-te-ipsum.
Browne,	...	Vulgar Errors.
Locke,	...	Conduct of the Understanding.
Southey,	...	Madoc.
Campbell,	...	Gertrude of Wyoming.
Burke,	...	Reflections on the French Revolution.
Scott,	...	Ivanhoe.
Brougham,	...	Speeches on Education and Slavery.
Carlyle,	...	3 or 4 of Earlier Biographical Reviews.

Greek.

Homer,	...	Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar,	...	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus,	...	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles,	...	Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides,	...	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes,	...	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.

Herodotus,	... Books II. and III. to the end of chap. 66.
Thucydides,	... Books VI. and VII.
Demosthenes,	... Orations against Septines and Meidias.
Plato,	... Republic.
Aristotle,	... Politics. <i>Latin,</i>
Virgil,	... Georgics; Æneid, first six books.
Horace,	... Odes, Epodes, Satires I. (ex- cept 2 and 8) Epistles I. De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal,	... Satires, (except 2, 6, 9.)
Persius,	... Satires.
Lucretius,	... Books I. and VI.
Catullus,	... 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus,	... Aulularia.
Terence,	... Andria.
Livy,	... First decade.
Sallust,	... Bellum Catilina.
Cicero,	... Orations against Catiline, first book of letters to At- ticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus,	... Histories. <i>Sanscrit.</i>
Kálidása,	... Sakuntala and Meghaduta.
Bhavabhuti,	... Viracharita and Uttararama Charita.
Sudraka,	... Mrichchhakati.

Vana Bhatta,	...	Kadambari.
Bharavi,	...	Kiratarjuniya, I.—IV. XI.— XIV.
Magha,	...	Sisupalavadha, I.—VI. XII. —XVI.
Sriharsha,	...	Naishadha Charita, I.—V. IX.—XII., XVII.
Mammatha Bhatta,	...	Kavyaprakasa.
Viswanatha Pancha- nana,	...	Bhasha Parichcheda and Sid- dhanta Muktavali.
Vachaspati Misra,	...	Jatteva Kaumudi.
Panini,	...	Karaka, Samasa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi of Bhattoji Dikshita.

History.

As a period :—From the accession of Charles I. to the abdication of James II. in Macaulay, Clarendon, Whitelock, Carlyle's Cromwell, and Burnet's History of his own times, with Hutchinson's Memoirs : also a general knowledge of the History of Europe during the same period as in Mahon's life of Conde, also Hallam's History of English Literature for the period.

2. Constitutional History as in Hallam.
3. Political Economy as in McCulloch's Elements and J. S. Mill.
4. History of Civilization, by Guizot.
5. Historical Evidence as in Taylor.



Text-books in Arts.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

History, 1864.

Marshman's Brief Survey of History, Part. I.

Murray's History of India to the end of the year 1815.

History, 1865 and 1866.

Marshman's History of India, Vol. I.

Yonge's Landmarks of Ancient History, (omitting introductory Chapter).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Student's Hame.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

Murray's India.*

Schmitz's Greece and Rome.

History of the Jews as in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Chapter 5, and Chap. 12, § VII.

Mental and Moral Science.

Payne's Elements.

Mental Philosophy as contained in Wayland.

Whateley's Elements of Logic.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Milne Edwards' Zoology, 2 parts.

* For the Examination of 1865 only; Macfarlane's "Our Indian Empire" will be substituted for Murray at the Examination of 1866.



V.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

The Right Hon'ble Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, G. C. B.
K. S. I.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Hon'ble H. S. Maine, LL. D.

FELLOWS.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor N. W. Pro-
vinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief of the
Forces in India.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir Robert Napier.
The Hon'ble Henry Byng Harington.
The Hon'ble Sir Charles E. Trevelyan.
The Hon'ble William Grey.
The Hon'ble Charles Binny Trevor.
Prince Golam Mohammud.

Ex-Officio.

William Gordon Young, Esq., C. S.
Frederick John Mouat, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S.
Captain William Nassau Lees, LL. D.
The Rev. William Kay, D. D.
Thomas Oldham, Esq., LL. D.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore.
The Rev. James Ogilvie, M. A.
The Rev. Joseph Mullens, D. D.
Moulvie Mohammad Wuzeeh.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
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 Baboo Peary Chand Mitter.
 Baboo Chunder Coomar Day, M. D.
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Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.
Baboo Ramchunder Mitter.
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Baboo Ramanath Nundy, M. A.



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Geo. Bellett, Esq. |
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J. Sanders, Esq., |
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History,	{	W. L. Heeley, Esq.
...		W. Grapel, Esq.
Mental and Moral	{	Rev. J. Ogilvie.
Science,		J. Sanders, Esq.
Jurisprudence,	...	W. A. Montrieu, Esq.
Natural History and	{	S. B. Partridge, Esq.
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Chemistry and Medi-	{	F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
cal Jurisprudence,		
Botany and Materia	{	T. Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Medica,		
Medicine and Midwi-	{	A. J. Payne, Esq., M. D.
fery,		
Surgery and Ophthal-	{	J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D.
mic Surgery,		
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parative Anatomy,		

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The Caps are to be of black cloth with black silk tassels.

The colours of the Gowns, Scarfs and Pagrees for the different degrees are to be as follows :—

For a Doctor, or Master in any of the Faculties, Purple.

For a Bachelor in any of the Faculties, Black.

For a Licentiate in any of the Faculties, Maroon.



GRADUATES.

In Alphabetical order.

M. D.

Chunder Coomar Dey,	...	1862	Medical College.
Juggobundo Bose,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Mohendro Lall Sircar,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.

M. A.

Beereshur Mitter,	...	1863	Presidency College.
Gooroo Prosaud Banerjea,	...	1864	Ditto ditto.
Juggeshur Mookerjee,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Nobinkissen Mokerjee,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Nobinkissen Mookerjee,	...	1864	Ditto ditto.
Opendro Nauth Mitter,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Prosono Coomar Bose,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Romanauth Nundy,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Troilokho Nauth Mitter,	...	1864	Ditto ditto.

B. L.

Aughor Nauth Ghose,	...	1863	Presy. Coll. (Law Depart.)
Bhojrub Chunder Banerjee,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Boycunto Nauth Paul,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.

Brojendro Coomar Seal,	...	1863	Presy. College (Law Dept.)
Callica Doss Dutt,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Debendro Narain Bose,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Isher Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Jadub Chunder Dey,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Juddunauth Chatterjee,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Jodoo Nath Mookerjea,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Kedar Nath Mozoomdar,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Kisto Mohun Mookerjea,	..	1863	Ditto ditto.
Mohendro Laul Seal,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Nobin Chunder Dey,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Nobin Chunder Gangooly,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Nobinkissen Mookerjee,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Omrito Lall Chatterjee,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Opendro Nauth Mitter,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Prosonno Coomar Bose,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Protap Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Radha Gobind Moytro,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Romesh Chunder Mitter,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Ruma Nauth Nundy,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Soorjee Narain Singh,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Tara Prosonno Doss,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Tara Prosonno Mookerjee,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Taruck Nauth Dutt,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Umbica Churn Bose,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Woomesh Chunder Sein,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.

 1864.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Boycunto Nauth Sen,	...	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Nursing Chunder Mitter,	...	Ditto ditto.
Sree Canto Mullick,	...	Ditto ditto.
Roby Chunder Gangooly,	...	Ditto ditto.
Peary Mohun Mookerjee,	...	Ditto ditto.
Romesh Chunder Bose,	...	Ditto ditto.
Poreshnath Banerjee,	...	Ditto ditto.

Anuntoram Ghose,	...	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)	
Juggeshur Mookerjee,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Khetter Prosaud Mookerjee,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Nuffur Chunder Bhutto,	...	Ditto	ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Bhobany Churn Dutt,	...	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)	
Goopee Nauth Banerjee,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Shoshee Bhooshun Mookerjee,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Cally Prosonno Mookerjee,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Koylash Chunder Mookerjee,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Debendro Lall Bose,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Duckhina Prosaud Bose,	...	Ditto	ditto.
Troylokho Nauth Mitter,	...	Ditto	ditto.

B. A.

In alphabetical order.

Ahmed,	...	1861 Presidency College.	
Bama Churn Banerjee,	...	1862	Ditto.
Bhola Nauth Paul,	...	1859	Ditto.
Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1858	Ditto (Law Dept.)
Denesh Chunder Roy,	...	1862	Ditto.
Deno Nauth Mookerjee,	...	1863	Teacher, Jonye School.
Doorga Doss Dutt,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Evans, R. W.,	...	1861	Bishop's College.
Grish Chunder Chowdry,	...	1863	Ditto.
Gunga Prosad Mookerjee,	...	1861	Ditto.
Hem Chunder Banerjee,	...	1859	Ditto.
Hurro Lall Roy,	...	1862	Ditto.
Judoo Nath Bose,	...	1858	Ditto.
Khetter Mohun Bose,	...	1860	Civil Engineering Coll.
Kisto Comul Bhuttercharjee,	...	1860	Sanskrit College.
Kisto Mohun Mookerjee,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Lal Gopaul Dutt,	...	1859	Ditto.
Lethbridge, W. M.,	...	1859	Bishop's College.

Madhub Chunder Roy,	...	1862	Civil Engineering Coll.
Mohim Chunder Halder,	...	1862	Presy. College.
Mutty Laul Sircar,	...	1862	Ditto.
Obinash Chunder Ghose,	...	1863	Ditto.
Omirto Laul Paul,	...	1863	Ditto.
Omur Nath Bose,	...	1863	Doveton College.
Parbutty Churn Roy,	...	1862	Teacher.
Peary Lall Gooho,	...	1863	Ditto.
Phillips, A. S.,	...	1863	Teacher, La Martiniere Coll.
Radha Nauth Bysack,	...	1861	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Raj Mohun Mookerjee,	...	1862	Presy. College.
Ram Lall Mookerjee,	...	1859	Ditto.
Ramrutton Mozoomdar,	...	1861	Civil Engineering College.
Rajoni Nauth Chatterjee,	...	1862	Teacher.
Shama Churn Gangooly,	...	1860	Presidency College.
Sreesh Chunder Ghose,	...	1859	Ditto.
Tara Bilash Mitter,	...	1863	Ditto.
Tara Prosad Chatterjee,	...	1859	Ditto.
Tiery, F. T. H.,	...	1862	Ditto.

1864.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Gooroo Doss Banerjee,	...	Presidency College.
Nilambur Mookerjee,	...	Ditto ditto.
Shib Chunder Chatterjee,	...	Ditto ditto.
Lucky Narion Doss,	...	Ditto ditto.
Otool Chunder Mullick,	...	Ditto ditto.
Aukhil Chunder Sen,	...	Dacca College.
Prosunno Chunder Roy,	...	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Baney Madhub Mitter,	...	Presidency College.
Brito, C.,	...	Queen's College, Colombo,

Bulloram Mullick,	...	Presidency College.
Chunder Narion Singh,	...	Ditto ditto.
Forbes, A. H.,	...	Doveton College.
Gobindo Chunder Seal,	...	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	Ditto ditto.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	...	Ditto ditto.
Herumbo Lall Goshamy,	...	Ditto ditto.
Hurry Narion Roy,	...	Teacher, Free Church Inst.
Kannoy Lall Mookerjee,	...	Presidency College.
Kristo Chunder Chatterjee,	...	Ditto ditto.
Mohendro Lall Mitter,	...	Ditto ditto.
Mudhusudun Roy,	...	Ditto ditto.
Mutty Lall Dey,	...	Medical College.
Radhakristo Sen,	...	Presidency College.
Raj Coomar Surbadhicarry,	...	Private Student.
Ram Lall Banerjee,	...	Presidency College.
Rohini Coomar Bysack,	...	Dacca College.
Sandel, M. L.,	...	Doveton College.
Saugor Chund,	...	Agra College.
Sham Lall Halder,	...	Presidency College.
Simmons, W. J.,	...	Doveton College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION,
AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON
AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

Amrito Loll Banerjee,	...	1858 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Anund Gopaul Palit,	...	1859 Ditto ditto.
Aushootoss Dhur,	...	1858 Ditto ditto.
Bhoobun Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1860 Ditto ditto.
Cally Churn Ghose,	...	1859 Ditto ditto.
Dwarka Nanth Chuckerbutty,	...	1858 Ditto ditto.
Forbes, Thomas,	...	1858 Ditto ditto.
Gopaul Chunder Sircar,	...	1862 Private Student.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	...	1861 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Gregory, C.,	...	1860 Ditto ditto.
Gregory, G.,	...	1860 Ditto ditto.
Greeja Sunker Doss,	...	1858 Ditto ditto.

Hurryhur Mookerjea,	...	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee,	...	1862	Private Student.
Kader Nauth Chatterjea,	...	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Kader Nauth Dutt,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Kally Mohun Doss,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Mutty Loll Chowdry,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Mutty Loll Mookerjea,	...	1860	Ditto ditto.
Nilmadhub Bose,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.
Opendro Chunder Bose,	...	1862	Private Student.
Probha Chunder Ghose,	...	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Prosonno Coomar Sen,	...	1862	Private Student.
Ruttun Loll Ghose,	...	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Sreenath Mitter,	...	1858	Ditto ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical order.

Bama Churn Banerjea,	...	1863	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Doorga Doss Dutt,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Hem Chunder Banerjea,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Nolit Chunder Sen,	...	1864	Ditto ditto.
Umbica Churn Banerjea,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION,

AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE, SO

SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST

EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Bhobun Chunder Banerjea,	...	1863	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Bungseedhur Sen,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Cally Doss Chatterjea,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Chunder Cally Ghose,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Doorga Mohun Doss,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Gobin Chunder Doss,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Jodoo Nauth Roy,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Khetter Mohun Gangooly,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Kissen Doyal Roy,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.

Luckhy Churn Bose,	...	1861	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Mirtoonjoy Roy,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Mohesh Chunder Bose,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Munu Laul Chatterjea,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Mutty Laul Banerjea,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Nilmadub Bose,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Nilmadub Mookerjea,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Nilmadub Sen,	...	1861	Ditto ditto.
Omesh Chunder Banerjea,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Otool Chunder Mookerjea,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Promotho Nauth Mookerjea,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Ram Chunder Mookerjea,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Roma Nauth Seal,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
Shib Chunder Chatterjea,	...	1862	Ditto ditto.
Shib Chunder Mozoomdar,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.
*Toolsey Doss Seal,	...	1863	Ditto ditto.

LICENTIATES.

In Medicine and Surgery.

Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee,	...	1861	Medical College.
Bhoobun Mohun Sircar,	...	1861	Ditto.
Bhuggobutty Churn Mookerjee,	...	1863	Ditto.
Bolly Chunder Sen,	...	1863	Ditto.
Dhurmo Doss Bose,	...	1861	Ditto.
Docowry Ghose,	...	1868	Ditto.
Doorga Doss Roy,	...	1861	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	...	1863	Ditto.
Hurris Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861	Ditto.
Judoo Nauth Ghose,	...	1863	Ditto.
Kalla Chand Halder,	...	1863	Ditto.
Kally Coomar Mitter,	...	1862	Ditto.
Kally Prosonno Mitter,	...	1861	Ditto.
Kamickhya Nauth Acharjee,	...	1862	Ditto.
Kedar Nauth Chatterjee,	...	1863	Ditto.
Keyt, F.,	...	1863	Ditto.

* Obtained Special prize for superior Merit.

Koch, E. I.,	...	1862	Medical College.
Kopilessur Chowdry,	...	1861	Ditto.
Lucky Narion Bose,	...	1863	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.,	...	1861	Ditto.
Mohendro Laul Sircar,	...	1861	Ditto.
Monee Laul Dutt,	...	1862	Ditto.
Nittyanund Nundy,	...	1862	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Mitter,	...	1861	Ditto.
Nundo Loll Dhole,	...	1862	Ditto.
Obhoy Churn Bagchee,	...	1861	Ditto.
Oma Churn Mitter,	...	1861	Ditto.
Omesh Chunder Dutt,	...	1863	Ditto.
Radhica Persand Chatterjee,	...	1861	Ditto.
Raj Kissore Mookerjee,	...	1863	Ditto.
Raj Kristo Banerjee,	...	1861	Ditto.
Ram Lall Ghose,	...	1863	Ditto.
Romun Chunder Sadhoo,	...	1863	Ditto.
Sumbhoo Chunder Goopto,	...	1862	Ditto.
Udhur Chunder Doss,	...	1863	Ditto.

1864.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Chunder Mohun Ghose,	...	Medical College.
Doyal Chunder Shome,	...	Ditto ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Deno Nauth Bose,	...	Medical College.
Gopal Chunder Lahoory,	...	Ditto ditto.
Hera Laul Ghose,	...	Ditto ditto.
Judub Kissen Ghose,	...	Ditto ditto.
Kally Prosonno Ghosal,	...	Ditto ditto.
Kristo Done Ghose,	...	Ditto ditto.
Nilmadub Bhuttacharjee,	...	Ditto ditto.
Nundo Laul Ghose,	...	Ditto ditto.
Parbutty Churn Ghose,	...	Ditto ditto.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

First Examination in Medicine.

In alphabetical order.

Anundo Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1857	Calcutta Medical College.
Anund Chunder Sen,	...	1858	Ditto.
Bama Churn Chatterjee,	...	1863	Ditto.
Bandernaike, A. W. D.,	...	1859	Ditto.
Baney Madhub Bose,	...	1862	Ditto.
Behary Lall Bhadoory,	...	1863	Ditto.
Bensley, E. C.,	...	1857	Ditto.
Bepin Behary Bose,	...	1857	Ditto.
Bhola Nauth Mullick,	...	1858	Ditto.
Bhoobun Mohun Mitter,	...	1857	Ditto.
Cally Brommo Banerjea,	...	1858	Ditto.
Carbery, J.,	...	1860	Ditto.
Daly, J.,	...	1857	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Deb,	...	1863	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Dutt,	...	1857	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Roy,	...	1863	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Dutt,	...	1862	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Mitter (Senior),	...	1862	Ditto.
Guddadhur Ghose,	...	1858	Ditto.
Gungadhur Kurmokar,	...	1858	Ditto.
Hodgkinson, E. R.,	...	1862	Ditto.
Hoff, G.,	...	1858	Ditto.
Hurry Mohun Bose,	...	1863	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Banerjea,	...	1863	Ditto.
Judoobhoosun Mookerjee,	...	1863	Ditto.
Judoo Nauth Ghose (Second),	...	1859	Ditto.
Junnorunjun Paul,	...	1863	Ditto.
Kader Nauth Dutt,	...	1863	Ditto.
Kally Kissen Ghose,	...	1860	Ditto.
Kashekinkur Mitter,	...	1863	Ditto.
Khetter Mohun Mitter,	...	1857	Ditto.
Luckhy Narion Lahory,	...	1863	Ditto.
Lukhenarain Roy,	...	1858	Ditto.

Mackertich, S.,	...	1857	Calcutta Medical College.
Monohur Dutt,	...	1859	Ditto.
Nim Chunder Goopto,	...	1857	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Laha,	...	1862	Ditto.
Nobo Gopal Roy,	...	1862	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Dey,	...	1863	Ditto.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee,	...	1863	Ditto.
Poorno Chunder Bysack,	...	1858	Ditto.
Prosonno Gopal Bose,	...	1860	Ditto.
Radharomun Roodro,	...	1860	Ditto.
Raj Coomar Coodoo,	...	1863	Ditto.
Rajkisto Ghosal,	...	1857	Ditto.
Rajkissen Chuckerbutty,	...	1860	Ditto.
Ram Lall Dey,	...	1863	Ditto.
Russick Lall Dutt,	...	1863	Ditto.
Shama Churn Chatterjea,	...	1861	Ditto.
Shama Churn Lahoori,	...	1862	Ditto.
Shama Churn Mozoomdar,	...	1862	Ditto.
Soorjee Narain Singh,	...	1862	Ditto.
Tariney Churn Dutt,	...	1857	Ditto.
Tyler, J.,	...	1860	Ditto.
Vanderstratten, W. J.,	...	1857	Ditto.

1864.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Haran Chunder Dutt,	...	Medical College.
Motee Laul Mitter,	...	Ditto ditto.
Gobindo Chunder Chatterjee,	...	Ditto ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Cally Coomar Doss,	...	Medical College.
Chambers, E. W.	...	Ditto ditto.
Chaney Laul Doss,	...	Ditto ditto.

Crump, H. W.	...	Medical College.
Dwarka Nauth Mookerjee,	...	Ditto ditto.
Gunga Prosand Mookerjee, B. A.	...	Ditto ditto.
Judoo Nauth Mookerjee,	...	Ditto ditto.
Lall Mohun Mookerjee,	...	Ditto ditto.
Nilmoney Chowdry,	...	Ditto ditto.
Nobin Chunder Bose,	...	Ditto ditto.
Nundo Laul Dey,	...	Ditto ditto.
Odeit Oollah,	...	Ditto ditto.
Oghors Nauth Ghose,	...	Ditto ditto.
Omesh Chunder Mitter,	...	Ditto ditto.
Ram Chunder Gupto,	...	Ditto ditto.
Ram Chunder Mitter,	...	Ditto ditto.
Shama Churn Mookerjee,	...	Ditto ditto.
Tariny Churn Bhadoory,	...	Ditto ditto.
Troilokho Nauth Ghose,	...	Ditto ditto.

*Theoretical part of the Examination for the Degree
of L. C. E.*

In alphabetical order.

Adams, H. M.,	...	1861	Calcutta Civil E. College.
Benode Chand Mookerjee,	...	1862	Ditto.
Bhola Nauth Doss,	...	1862	Ditto.
Boycunto Nath Dey,	...	1861	Ditto.
*Deno Nath Sen,	...	1861	Ditto.
Dhonesh Chunder Roy,	...	1862	Ditto.
Hem Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Dey,	...	1861	Ditto.
Koonjo Behary Chowdry,	...	1862	Ditto.
Madhub Chunder Roy,	...	1862	Ditto.
Mohendra Lal Chundra,	...	1862	Ditto.
Mothoora Nath Chatterjee,	...	1861	Ditto.
Mutty Lal Dey,	...	1862	Ditto.
Omesh Chunder Ghose,	...	1861	Ditto.
Parbutty Churn Mitter,	...	1862	Ditto.

* Gold Medalist for 1861.

Ram Kissen Mookerjee,	...	1862	Calcutta Civil E. College.
Ram Rutton Mozoomdar,	...	1862	Ditto.
Romesh Chunder Ghose,	...	1862	Ditto.
Sant Cowry Chatterjee,	...	1862	Ditto.
Soorjee Coomar Pundit,	...	1862	Ditto.

First Examination in Arts.

In alphabetical order.

Amolak Chand,	...	1861	Teacher.
Atma Ram,	...	1862	Agra College.
Bagram, G. J.	...	1862	Bishop's College.
Balkishun,	...	1862	Agra College.
Baneymadhub Dey,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Beer Chunder Doss,	...	1862	Hooghly College.
Bemola Churn Bhattacharjee,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Bhobany Churn Mookerjee,	...	1862	Berhampore College.
Bhoobunmohun Porel,	...	1862	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Bhugwan Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Blumhardt, J. F.,	...	1862	Kishnaghur College.
Bonnaud, W.,	...	1862	Bishop's College.
Brojendro Coomar Banerjee,	...	1862	Serampore College.
Bunwary Lall Sen,	...	1861	Hooghly College.
Biddyadhur Dass,	...	1861	Dacca College.
Charu Chunder Dutt,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Chunder Coomar Doss,	...	1862	Ditto.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,	...	1862	Medical College.
Chunder Mohun Sen,	...	1862	Dacca College.
Chunder Nath Bose,	...	1862	Presidency College.
DeAlwis, I. J.,	...	1862	Queen's College, Colombo.
Debendro Nauth Roy,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Debendro Chunder Ghose,	...	1862	Ditto.
Deno Nauth Pyne,	...	1862	Ditto.
Deno Nauth Sen,	...	1862	Dacca College.
Dias, E.,	...	1862	Bishop's College.
Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Dacca College.
Doorga Doss Ghose,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Eshan Chunder Roy,	...	1862	Kishnaghur College.

George, J. S.,	...	1862	Doveton College.
Gobindo Chunder Ghose,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Gopaul Chunder Bose,	...	1862	Ditto.
Gordon, B. D.,	...	1861	Teacher.
Gouri Sunkur Chatterjee,	...	1861	Kishnagur College.
Gridhari Bose,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Grish Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862	Hooghly College.
Hameed-ood-deen Ahmed,	...	1862	Dacca College.
Haran Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Sanskrit College.
Hem Chunder Bhattacharjee,	...	1861	Kishnagur College.
Hem Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1861	Teacher.
Hem Chunder Roy,	...	1861	Kishnagur College.
Hem Nauth Mozoomdar,	...	1862	Benares College.
Hurrogopaul Sircar,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Hur Mohun Bose,	...	1862	Dacca College.
Hur Mohun Bhattacharjee,	...	1862	Sanskrit College.
Ishan Chunder Singh,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Jadub Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861	Medical College.
Janoky Nauth Mookerjee,	...	1862	Kishnagur College.
Joggeshur Chunder,	...	1862	Hooghly College.
Joygobindo Shome,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Juddogopal Bose,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Joddoo Nauth Singh,	...	1862	Hooghly College.
Juggut Doorlub Mozoomdar,	...	1862	Dacca College.
Kally Churn Banerjee,	...	1862	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Kally Narain Raha,	...	1861	Dacca College.
Kally Podo Goopto,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Kally Prosonno Chatterjee,	...	1862	Hooghly College.
Kanny Loll Seal,	...	1862	Presidency College.
Kanti Chunder Banerjee,	...	1862	Sanskrit College.
Kanti Chunder Mitter,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Karunamoy Banerjee,	...	1862	Benares College.
Kasi Prosonno Ghuttuck,	...	1861	Ditto.
Kedar Nauth Mitter,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Keshub Deb Sandyal,	...	1861	Benares College.
Keshub Nath Bishee,	...	1862	Presy. College.
Keshub Chunder Roy,	...	1862	Hooghly College.
Khetter Mohun Sen,	...	1861	Ditto.

Kirkpatrick, C.,	... 1861 St. Paul's School.
Krikpatrick, C.,	... 1862 Ditto.
Kishori Mohun Chatterjee,	... 1862 Doveton College.
Kissen Nauth Roy,	... 1862 Presidency College
Kopali Prosonno Mookerjee,	... 1862 Kishnagur College.
Koylash Chunder Sircar,	... 1861 Presidency College.
Kulloda Prosand Mookerjee,	... 1861 Hooghly College.
Madhaba Chunder Deva,	... 1861 Benares College.
Mahomed Diam,	... 1861 Presidency College.
Mohinee Mohun Burdun,	... 1861 Dacca College.
Mohes Chunder Chuckerbutty,	... 1862 Ditto.
Mutty Laul Mitter,	... 1862 Medical College.
Nibarun Chunder Mookerjee,	... 1862 Presidency College.
Nilmoney Doss,	... 1862 Hooghly College.
Nobo Kissore Sen,	... 1861 Dacca College.
Nobo Coomar Banerjee,	... 1862 Kishnagur College.
Nolit Chunder Sein,	... 1862 Presidency College.
Norohoree Mookerjee,	... 1862 Ditto.
Nundo Lal De,	... 1861 Calcutta Free Church Ins.
Obhoya Doss Bose,	... 1862 Presidency College.
Okhoy Coomar Bose,	... 1862 Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Roy,	... 1862 Kishnagur College.
Okhoy Coomar Sandel,	... 1862 Dacca College.
Oma Canto Chatterjee,	... 1861 Presidency College.
Ombica Churn Banerjee,	... 1861 Ditto.
Opendro Chunder Mullick,	... 1862 Hooghly College.
Parbutty Churn Doss,	... 1862 Civil Engineering College.
Paul, B.,	... 1862 St. Xavier's College.
Peary Laul Roy, (Junior)	... 1861 Presidency College.
Peary Mohun Sen,	... 1861 Kishnagur College.
Peters, C. T.,	... 1862 Serampore College.
Poorno Chunder Bose,	... 1862 Presidency College.
Prem Chund Mullick,	... 1862 Ditto.
Probhat Chunder Sen,	... 1862 Teacher.
Promoth Nauth Banerjee,	... 1862 Presidency College.
Prosonno Badana Mitter,	... 1861 Benares College.
Protab Chunder Ghose,	... 1861 Presidency College.
Protap Chunder Dey,	... 1862 Ditto.

Pundit Ajodhya Nauth,	... 1861 Agra College.
Radha Bullub Paul,	... 1861 Hooghly College.
Raj Mohun Bose,	... 1862 Presidency College.
Ram Chunder Gangooly,	... 1861 Teacher.
Ram Doss Mookerjee,	... 1862 Kishnagur College.
Ram Loll Gangooly,	... 1862 Presidency College.
Rashbehary Ghose,	... 1862 Ditto.
Rohim Buksh,	... 1862 Free Church Institution.
Roma Prosunno Singh,	... 1862 Hooghly College.
Roodro Chunder Mullick,	... 1861 Dacca College.
Roodro Canto Biswas,	... 1862 Kishnagur College.
Rooke, H.,	... 1862 Serampore College.
Sanwal Senha,	... 1862 Benares College.
Seetul Nauth Bose,	... 1862 Presidency College.
Shama Churn Chatterjee,	... 1861 Kishnaghur College.
Shama Churn Mookerjee,	... 1861 Teacher.
Shama Churn Chuckerbutty,	... 1862 Ditto.
Shama Churn Ghose,	... 1862 Ditto.
Shamuldhun Dutt,	... 1862 Ditto.
Shib Chunder Aich,	... 1861 Dacca College.
Shib Chunder Dey,	... 1861 Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Gui,	... 1862 Free Church Institution.
Shitul Prosaud Gupt,	... 1861 Benares College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjee,	... 1862 Kishnagur College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Bose,	... 1861 Dacca College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Mookerjee,	... 1861 Kishnagur College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Sen,	... 1861 Presidency College.
Shumboo Chunder Naug,	... 1862 Dacca College.
Surba Nund Doss,	... 1861 Ditto.
Tara Prosaud Dutt,	... 1861 Ditto.
Tariny Churn Ghose,	... 1861 Presidency College.
Tariny Churn Mookerjee,	... 1861 Ditto.
Taruck Nath Palit,	... 1862 Ditto.
Tincowry Neogy,	... 1862 Hooghly College.
Twidale, G.,	... 1862 Doveton College.
Woma Kanth Doss,	... 1861 Dacca College.
Womesh Chunder Sen,	... 1862 Presidency College.
Womesh Chunder Singh,	... 1862 Hooghly College.

1863.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Raj Krisna Mookerjea,	...	Kishnagur College.
Gowry Sunker Day,	...	Presidency College.
Tariny Coomar Ghose,	...	Ditto.
Aushootoss Mookerjea,	...	Ditto.
Kissory Laul Sircar,	...	Ditto.
Grindro Mohun Chuckerbutty,	...	Ditto.
Mothoora Nauth Bose,	...	Free Church Institution.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea,	...	Ditto.
Syud Hossein,	...	Presidency College.
Chundro Coomar Moytro,	...	Teacher.
Kristo Choitono Bhoomic,	...	Berhampore College.
Omesh Chunder Sanyal,	...	Benares College.
Baney Madub Paul,	...	Free Church Institution.
Ram Chunder Holder,	...	Presidency College.
Thomas Harris,	...	Agra College.
Bacharam Mookerjea,	...	Presidency College.
Prosunno Coomar Sen,	...	Dacca College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Alwis, W. H. D.,	...	Queen's College Colombo.
Andrews, R.,	...	Doveton College.
AubinashChunderBanerjee(Senior),	...	Presidency College.
AubinashChunderBanerjee(Junior),	...	Ditto.
Aubinash Chunder Chatterjee,	...	Hooghly College.
Banerjee, P.,	...	Doveton College.
Baney Madhub Roy,	...	Private Student.
Baney Madhub Singh,	...	Hooghly College.
Baranoshee Roy,	...	Kishnagur College.
Beerchand Day,	...	Hooghly College.
Benode Behary Gangooly,	...	Kishnagur College.
Boroda Prosonno Shome,	...	Hooghly College.
Brojo Behary Shome,	...	Free Church Institution.

Brojo Lall Halder,	...	Presidency College.
Brojender Nauth Chunder,	...	Ditto.
Bungo Chunder Naug,	...	Dacca College.
Cally Churn Ghosal,	...	Teacher.
Cally Nauth Chowdhry,	...	Berhampore College.
Cally Nauth Dhur,	...	Dacca College.
Cally Nauth Chatterjee (Senior),	...	Ditto.
Cally Prosonno Roy,	...	Presidency College.
Cally Prosonno Sircar,	...	Ditto.
Chunder Narain Ghose,	...	Free Church Institution.
Chunder Coomar Roy,	...	Serampore College.
Chunder Coomar Mookerjee,	...	Hooghly College.
Chunder Seekhur Doss,	...	Ditto.
Chunder Sheekhur Sanyal,	...	Benares College.
Chooramull,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Damodur Doss,	...	Ditto.
Degamber Saniel,	...	Berhampore College.
Deno Nauth Bose,	...	Free Church Institution.
Denobundhu Dey,	...	Teacher.
Debendro Nauth Bose,	...	Presidency College.
Dhone Kristo Ghose,	...	Ditto.
Dwarka Nauth Mitter,	...	Ditto.
Fakeer Chunder Ghose,	...	Medical College.
Goopee Kanto Roy,	...	Berhampore College.
Goopee Nauth Gupto,	...	Presidency College.
Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee,	...	Free Church Institution.
Gopaul Chunder Bose (Senior),	...	Ditto.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjee,	...	Doveton College.
Grish Chunder Banerjee,	...	Sanscrit College.
Grish Chunder Ghose,	...	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Mookerjee,	...	Kishnagur College.
Gunga Nauth Roy,	...	Teacher.
Gunga Doss Goocho,	...	Free Church Institution.
Hem Chunder Mitter,	...	Presidency College.
Hem Chunder Nundun,	...	Free Church Institution.
Hurdeo Bahary,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Hurry Choitono Ghose,	...	Dacca College.
Hurry Churn Roy,	...	Teacher, Barrackpore School.

Hurry Mohun Chuckerbutty,	...	Dacca College.
Hurry Prosaud Banerjee,	...	Teacher.
Hurro Gobind Mookerjee,	...	Hooghly College.
Hurrish Chunder Doss Doss,	...	Free Church Institution.
Jadub Chunder Sircar,	...	Ditto.
Jadoogopaul Banerjee,	...	Ditto.
Joygopaul Ghose,	...	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Seal,	...	Presidency College.
Jogendro Nauth Roy,	...	Ditto.
Jogessur Sircar,	...	Kishnagur College.
Juggo Bundu Banerjee,	...	Ditto.
Juggut Chunder Doss,	...	Dacca College.
Jwalapersaud,	...	Agra College.
Kader Nauth Bose,	...	Teacher, Balasore School.
Kader Nauth Dutt,	...	Medical College.
Kanti Chunder Moulic,	...	Kishnagur College.
Kassi Kanto Sen,	...	Presidency College.
Koroona Doss Bose,	...	Ditto.
Koylas Chunder Banerjee,	...	Ditto.
Koylas Chunder Ghose,	...	Berhampore College.
Koylas Chunder Mozoomdar,	...	Ditto.
Krisna Chunder Sircar,	...	Ditto.
Krisna Chunder Doss Doss,	...	Free Church Institution.
Kristo Chunder Dey,	...	Presidency College.
Madub Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	Ditto.
Mann, J.,	...	Doveton College.
Mendies, H. E.,	...	Ditto.
Mohendro Nauth Bhattacharjee,	...	Kishnagur College.
Mohendro Nauth Mitter,	...	Presidency College.
Mohendro Nauth Ghose,	...	Free Church Institution.
Mungul Persaud Bose,	...	Kishnagur College.
Nilmadhub Ghose,	...	Berhampore College.
Nilmoney Mookerjee,	...	Sanscrit College.
Nilmoney Dhur,	...	Free Church Institution.
Nilmadhub Samunto,	...	Ditto.
Nilmadhub Chatterjee,	...	Ditto.
Nilmadhub Banerjee,	...	Presidency College.
Nitto Gopaul Mullick,	...	Ditto.

Nobin Chunder Buraul,	...	Presidency College.
Nobin Chunder Kur,	...	Dacca College.
Nursing Chunder Mookerjee,	...	Sanscrit College.
Noborutno Chowdry,	...	Presidency College.
Obhoy Churn Bose,	...	Ditto.
Okhoy Chunder Dutt,	...	Ditto.
Okil Chuunder Mookerjee,	...	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Surbadhicary,	...	Sanscrit College.
Omerauth Bose,	...	Presidency College.
Opendro Chunder Mookerjee,	...	Hooghly College.
Otool Chunder Ghose,	...	Free Church Institution.
Peary Mohun Biswas,	...	Dacca College.
Peary Mohun Rudra,	...	Teacher.
Poorno Chunder Gangooly,	...	Dacca College.
Poorno Chunder Mitter, (Senior),	...	Presidency College.
Poorno Chunder Mitter,	...	Ditto.
Poresch Chunder Sircar,	...	Ditto.
Radha Madub Bose,	...	Berhampore College.
Radhica Churn Mitter,	...	Presidency College.
Rajendro Coomar Bose,	...	Ditto.
Rajkissen Sen,	...	Ditto.
Rakhal Chunder Bose,	...	Hooghly College.
Rakhal Chunder Shome,	...	Ditto.
Ramcomul Bose,	...	Free Church Institution.
Ramessur Bose,	...	Presidency College.
Ramgopaul Chakee,	...	Ditto.
Ramgopal Moonshee,	...	Free Church Institution.
Rainkissore Chuckerbutty,	...	Dacca College.
Saroda Persaud Sen,	...	Presidency College.
Saroda Persaud Soor,	...	Ditto.
Saroda Churn Mullick,	...	Hooghly College.
Shama Mohun Chuckerbutty,	...	Presidency College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Dutt,	...	Kishnagur College.
Shumbhoo Chunder Dey,	...	Hooghly College.
Shibboo Puddo Chowdry,	...	Ditto.
Siddessur Bose,	...	Ditto.
Surbessur Moozondar,	...	Ditto.
Suttodoyal Banerjee,	...	Private Student.

Tarinee Kanto Bhattacharjee,	...	Presidency College.
Toolsey Doss Roy,	...	Ditto.
Toilokho Nauth Bhor,	...	Ditto.
Umbica Churn Ckowdhry,	...	Civil Engineering College.
Wooma Churn Dutt,	...	Free Church Institution.

Entrance Examination.

Abdool Hameed,	...	1862 Mudressa College.
Abdool Hye,	...	1861 Colingah Branch School.
Abdoollah Fyaz,	...	1862 Dacca Collegiate School.
Abdoor Ruzzack,	...	1862 Calcutta Mudressa.
Adams, H.,	...	1861 Private Student.
Addy Churn Roy,	...	1862 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Ahmed,	...	1861 Mudressa College.
Altuff Hossein,	...	1862 Howrah School.
Ameer Ali,	...	1862 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Amerto Lall Roy Chowdry,	...	1862 Hindu School.
Amirto Lall De,	...	1862 Calcutta College.
Andrews, R.,	...	1861 Doveton College.
Andrews, C.,	..	1862 Ditto.
Annund Chunder Roy,	...	1861 Dacca Pogose School.
Anund Mohun Bose,	...	1862 Mymensing School.
Anthonisz, A. H.,	...	1861 Queen's College, Colombo.
Anundo Coomar Roy,	...	1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Anundo Lall Gangooly,	...	1861 Sheebshagur School.
Anunto Deb Banerjee,	...	1862 Tribany Training School.
Arathoon, C. W.,	...	1862 Doveton College.
Ashootosh Mookerjee,	...	1861 Jonye Training School.
Ashootosh Addy,	...	1862 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Ashootosh Bose,	...	1862 Jessore School.
Ataver Ruhman,	...	1862 Colingah Branch School.
Atkins, T. D.,	...	1861 Medical College.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861 Colootollah Branch School.
Aubinash Chunder Mitter,	...	1862 Ditto.
Anghore Nauth Additto,	...	1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Anghore Nauth Chatterjee,	...	1861 Barrackpore School.
Anghore Chunder Ghose,	...	1862 Ilsoba Mondly School.

Aughore Nath Banerjee,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Aukhil Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Aukhil Chunder Wadder,	...	1861	Chittagong School.
Aukhoy Chunder Chowdry,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Aukhoy Coomar Sandel,	...	1862	Santipore Aided School.
Annoda Prosaud Roy Chowdry,	...	1861	Teacher.
Annoda Churn Bose,	...	1862	Bangla Bazar School.
Annoda Churn Chatterjee,	...	1862	Burrisaul School.
Anundo Behary Sen,	...	1861	Commillah School.
Anundo Nath Ghose,	...	1861	Mymensing School.
Aushotosh Chatterjee,	...	1861	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Aushotosh Goopto,	...	1861	Barrackpore School.
Aushotosh Moytry,	...	1861	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Autool Kristo Bose,	...	1862	General Assembly's Inst.
Autool Kristo Naug,	...	1862	Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Azeemooddeen,	...	1862	Mudressa College.
Bacharam Ghose,	...	1861	Calcutta Training School.
Bacharam Mookerjee,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Bachoo Lall,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Bama Churn Ghose,	...	1862	L. M. S. Institution, Bho- wanipore.
Bama Churn Ghose,	...	1862	Kunnogur School.
Baney Madub Mookerjee,	...	1861	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Baney Madub Dutt,	...	1862	Calcutta Training School.
Baney Madub Paul,	...	1861	Free Church Institution.
Baney Madub Singh,	...	1861	Hooghly Branch School.
Banerjee, P. N.,	...	1861	St. Paul's School.
Baneshur Banerjee,	...	1862	Jonye Training School.
Baney Madub Doss,	...	1862	Midnapore School.
Baranoshee Roy,	...	1861	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Baroda Prosaud Banerjee,	...	1861	Bancoorah School.
Beddy, I. C.,	...	1861	Teacher.
Beer Chand Dey,	...	1861	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Beraja Prosaud Bose,	...	1862	Taky Aided School.
Behary Lall Chunder,	...	1861	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Behary Lall Ghose,	...	1861	Ilsoha Mondly Aided Sch.
Behary Lall Mozoomdar,	...	1861	Tribany Training School.

Behary Lall Baboo,	... 1862 Free Church Institution.
Behary Lall Chuckerbutty,	... 1862 Berhampore collegiate Sch.
Behary Lall Chutto,	... 1862 Bora Aided School.
Behary Lall Mookerjee,	... 1862 Barrackpore School.
Bejoy Kristo Mookerjee,	... 1861 Medical College.
Bemola Churn Mozoomdar,	... 1861 Muzufferpore School.
Benode Behary Bhadory,	... 1861 Private Student.
Benode Behary Doss,	... 1862 Oriental Seminary.
Bepin Behary Bose,	... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Bepin Behary Burrall,	... 1861 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Bepin Behary Dhole,	... 1862 Cossipore Aided School.
Bepin Behary Dutt,	... 1862 Midnapore School.
Bepin Behary Roy,	... 1862 Dacca Collegiate School.
Bharun Prosand,	... 1862 Delhi School.
Bhobanee Doss Neogy,	... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Bhobani Prosand Sen,	... 1862 Burrisaul School.
Bhobani Churn Bose,	... 1862 Oriental Seminary.
Bhobo Nath Banerjee,	... 1861 Syedpore Aided School.
Bhola Nath Bose,	... 1862 Taky Aided School.
Bhola Nath Mookerjee,	... 1862 Santipore Aided School.
Bhola Nath Roy,	... 1862 Benares College.
Bhoobun Mohun Mookerjee,	... 1861 Ootterparah School.
Bhoobun Mohun Roy,	... 1862 Hindu School.
Bhoobun Mohun Sen,	... 1862 Oriental Seminary.
Bhoot Nath Mozoomdar,	... 1862 Cossipore School.
Bhuggobutty Churn Sen,	... 1861 Cuttack School.
Bhuggoban Chunder Mookerjee,	... 1862 Callypara School.
Binode Gopal Ghose,	... 1862 Calcutta Training School.
Biprodoss Chatterjee,	... 1862 Serampore College.
Bipro Doss Mookerjee,	... 1862 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Biresbur Dawn,	... 1861 C. M. S. Inst., Burdwan.
Bishwari Nath,	... 1861 Joy Narain's College.
Bisheshur Doss,	... 1861 Burrisaul School.
Bisheshur Singh,	... 1861 Seal's College.
Bisheshur Roy,	... 1862 Pogose School.
Bisheshur Sen,	... 1862 Bangla Bazar School.
Bishto Churn Doss,	... 1862 Jessore School.
Bogola Prosunno Muzumdar,	... 1861 Noakhally School.

Bunnomally Ghose,	... 1861 Oriental Seminary.
Boodh Sen Singh,	... 1861 Gya School.
Bootamull,	... 1861 Private Student.
Bootamull,	... 1861 Umritsur School.
Boycunto Nath Doss,	... 1861 Sylhet Mission School.
Boycunto Nath Dutt,	... 1862 Seebpore A. V. School.
Boycunto Nath Goshamy,	... 1862 Khanakool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
Boycunto Nath Roy,	... 1862 Tagooria Aided School.
Boycunto Nath Sen,	... 1861 Bangla Bazar School.
Braj Bhusan Doss,	... 1861 Benares College.
Brij Lall,	... 1861 Lahore Mission School.
Brindabun Chunder Mundle,	... 1861 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Brojendro Nath Ghosal,	... 1862 Sanscrit College.
Brojo Behary Shome,	... 1861 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Brojo Lall Chuckerbutty,	... 1861 L. M. S. Institution, Bho- wanipore.
Brojo Nath Banerjee,	... 1862 Calcutta Hindu Academy,
Brojo Nath Ghose,	... 1862 Sanscrit College.
Brojendro Nath Chunder,	... 1861 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Bulban Singh,	... 1861 Doveton College.
Bungo Chunder Roy,	... 1861 Mymensing School.
Bungshee Lall,	... 1862 Bhagulpore School.
Bunko Behary Mitter,	... 1862 Beerbhoom School.
Bunko Behary Nath,	... 1862 Jessore School.
Bunko Behary Sircar,	... 1861 Puruleah School.
Bunko Behary Gupto,	... 1862 Pogose School.
Bunnomally Banerjee,	... 1862 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Burroda Chunder Banerjee,	... 1862 Sulkea School.
Burroda Canto Mookerjee,	... 1862 Private Student.
Burroda Prosunno Shome,	... 1861 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Bussunto Coomar Bose,	... 1862 Calcutta Training School.
Butto Behary Banerjee,	... 1862 Ditto.
Caddy, A. E.,	... 1862 St. Paul's School.
Callybur Biswas,	... 1862 Seal's Free College.
Cally Churn (1st.)	... 1861 Bareilly College.
Cally Churn (2nd.)	... 1861 Ditto.
Cally Churn Coondoo,	... 1861 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.

Cally Churn Muzoomdar,	... 1862 Calcutta Training School.
Cally Comul Bhattacharjee,	... 1862 Boroee School.
Cally Coomar Bagchee,	... 1861 General Assembly's Inst.
Cally Coomar Banerjee,	... 1861 Private Student.
Cally Coomar Chatterjee,	... 1862 Bangla Bazar School.
Cally Coomar Sen,	... 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Cally Doss Banerjee,	... 1862 Bora School.
Cally Doss Doss,	... 1862 Commillah School.
Cally Doss Doss,	... 1862 Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
Cally Doyal Bose,	... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Cally Kissore Shome,	... 1862 Bangla Bazar School.
Cally Mohun Ghosal,	... 1861 Teacher.
Cally Nath Banerjee,	... 1862 Ootterparah School.
Cally Nath Biswas,	... 1862 Oriental Seminary.
Cally Nath Chatterjee,	... 1861 Burrisaul School.
Cally Nath Chatterjee,	... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Cally Nath Chatterjee,	... 1862 Syedpore School.
Cally Nath Dhur,	... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Cally Prosaud Sandel,	... 1862 Private Student.
Cally Prosunno Bose,	... 1862 Calcutta Training School.
Cally Prosunno Bose,	... 1862 Burrisaul School.
Cally Prosunno Chowdry,	... 1862 Ditto.
Cally Prosunno Chowdry,	... 1862 Burdwan Raja's School.
Cally Prosunno Mookerjee,	... 1861 Bareilly College.
Cally Prosunno Mozoomdar,	... 1862 Howrah School.
Cally Prosunno Roy,	... 1861 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Cally Prosunno Sircar,	... 1861 Baraset School.
Cally Puddo Sen,	... 1862 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Cally Suddoy Gangooly,	... 1861 Ootterparah School.
Cally Sunker Dutt,	... 1861 Furreedpore School.
Cally Sunker Gooho,	... 1861 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Canti Bhooshun Banerjee,	... 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Canti Money Dutt,	... 1861 Ditto.
Carleton, C.,	... 1861 Doveton College.
Chand Mohun Chuckerbutty,	... 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Chendi Lall, S.,	... 1862 St. Thomas' College.
Chhagun Lall,	... 1861 Ajmere School.
Chooney Lall Doss,	... 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School.

Chooney Lall Sen,	...	1862 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Chooney Lall Dutt,	...	1862 Cal. Training Academy.
Chunder Canto Chuckerbutty,	...	1861 Teacher.
Chunder Canto Ghose,	...	1861 Cal. Training Academy.
Chunder Coomar Mookerjee,	...	1861 Dwarbassini School.
Chunder Coomar Roy,	...	1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Chunder Canto Roy,	...	1861 Pubna School.
Chunder Mohun Mookerjee,	...	1861 Benares College.
Chunder Narion Ghose,	...	1861 Mymensingh School.
Chunder Nath Roy,	...	1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Chunder Sekur Doss,	...	1861 Jerat School.
Chunder Sekur Sannyal,	...	1861 Ditto.
Chunder Bhooshun Roy,	...	1862 Beauleah School.
Chunder Canto Woopadhya,	...	1862 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Chunder Canto Bose,	...	1862 Teacher.
Chunder Nath Mitter,	...	1862 Ilsoba Mondly School.
Chunder Sakhur Bose,	...	1862 Ditto.
Chundy Prosaud Gangooly,	...	1861 Sarun School.
Chura Mull,	...	1861 St. John's College, Agra.
Comola Canto Sen,	...	1862 Hindu School.
Comul Kissen Ghose,	...	1861 Ditto.
Cranenburgh, A. B.,	...	1861 Doveton College.
Cranenburgh, D. E.,	...	1862 Ditto.
Dabey Proshaud,	...	1862 Bhagulpore School.
Dall Chund,	...	1861 Bareilly College.
Damodur Doss,	...	1861 St. John's College, Agra.
Debendro Laul Shome,	...	1862 Hooghly Coll. School.
Debendro Nauth Banerjea,	...	1861 Hindu School.
Debendro Nauth Bose,	...	1861 Oriental Seminary.
Debendro Nauth Ghose,	...	1861 Jessore School.
D'Cruz, G. E.,	...	1861 Doveton College.
D'Cruz, J. A.,	...	1862 Ditto.
Deen Doyal Mookerjea,	...	1861 Howrah School.
Degambur Sanyal,	...	1861 Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Deno Bundoo Bhuttacharjea,	...	1861 Teacher.
Deno Bundoo Bhuttacharjea,	...	1862 Calcutta Training School.
Deno Bundoo Mohuntce,	...	1861 Pooree School.
Deno Bundoo Sen,	...	1861 Bangla Bazar School.

Deno Nauth Banerjea,	... 1861 Seal's Free College.
Deno Nauth Chuckerbutty,	... 1861 Mymensigh School.
Deno Nauth Dey,	... 1861 Benares College.
Deno Nauth Dey,	... 1862 Genl. Assembly's Inst.
Deno Nauth Dhur,	... 1862 Teacher.
Deno Nauth Gangooly,	... 1862 Konnugger School.
Deno Nauth Ghose,	... 1862 Barrackpore School.
Deno Nauth Mookerjea,	... 1861 Hindu School.
De Re Phillipe, G. W.,	... 1862 Doveton College.
De Vos, F. E.	... 1862 Queen's College, Colombo.
Dheer Narain Roy,	... 1861 Bhagulpore School.
Dhone Coomar Sircar,	... 1862 Colootollah Br. School.
Dirckze, P. J.,	... 1862 Queen's College, Colembo.
Dissent, A.,	... 1862 Doveton College.
Dole Gobindo Lyack,	... 1861 Beerbhoom School.
Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty,	... 1861 Bangla Bazar Branch Sch.
Doorga Churn Chatterjee,	... 1861 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Doorga Churn Ghose,	... 1861 Dacca Pogose School.
Doorga Doss Mookerjee,	... 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Doorga Doss Tolapatro,	... 1861 Commillah School.
Doorga Mohun Ghose,	... 1861 Mymensigh School.
Doorga Churn Chatterjee,	... 1862 Benares College.
Doorga Churh Moitry,	... 1862 Noacolly School.
Doorga Coomar Bose,	... 1862 Tagooria School.
Doorga Doss Banerjea,	... 1862 Bora School.
Doorga Doss Doss,	... 1862 Chittagong School.
Doorga Doss Bagehee,	... 1862 Bauleah School.
Doorga Nauth Roy,	... 1862 Ditto.
Doorgasunker Doss,	... 1861 Dacca Pogose School.
Douglas, W. C.,	... 1861 Doveton College.
Doyal Chunder Paul,	... 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Doyalkissen Ghose,	... 1861 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Dutt, Roger,	... 1862 Bengal Academy.
Dwarka Nauth,	... 1861 Teacher.
Dwarka Nauth Banerjee,	... 1862 Bullutee School.
Dwarka Nauth Bhuttacharjee,	... 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Dwarka Nauth Bhuttacharjee,	... 1862 Ditto.
Dwarka Nauth Bose,	... 1862 Dacca Collegiate School.

Dwarka Nauth Dutt,	...	1861	Bangla Bazar School.
Dwarka Nauth Dutt,	...	1861	Dacca Pogose School.
Dwarka Nauth Mitter,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Dwarka Nauth Naug,	...	1862	Ditto.
Dwarka Nauth Roy,	...	1861	Midnapore School.
Evans, C. T.	...	1862	Private Student.
Fukeer Chunder Ghose,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Fink, W.,	...	1862	Doveton College.
Foley, W. R.,	...	1862	Ditto.
Fonindro Mohun Bose,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Franciscus, J. W.,	...	1861	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Futtick Chunder Doss,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gasper, M.,	...	1861	St. Paul's School.
Gleeson, E.,	...	1861	Doveton College.
Gleeson, H. A.,	...	1862	Ditto.
Gobin Churn Sen,	...	1861	Bangla Bazar School.
Gobindo Chunder Banerjea,	...	1861	Nizamut School, Moorshe- dabad.
Gobindo Chunder Bysack,	...	1862	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gobindo Chunder Ghose,	...	1862	Hindu School.
Gobindo Chunder Rokhit,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Gobindo Nauth Sen,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gobindo Pershaud,	...	1862	Bhagulpore School.
Gobindo Pershaud Roy,	...	1862	Hindu School.
Goburdhone Paul,	...	1861	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Gocool Behary Mitter,	...	1861	Beerbhoom School.
Gocool Chunder Dutt,	...	1861	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Gocool Chunder Dutt,	...	1861	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Gocool Doss,	...	1862	Agra College.
Godadhur Chowdhry,	...	1861	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Goluck Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Burrisaul School.
Gonesh Chunder Ghose,	...	1861	Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
Goopee Nath Goopto,	...	1861	Midnapore School.
Goopee Mohun Bysack,	...	1862	Teacher.
Goopee Mohun Mookerjee,	...	1862	Ootterparah School.
Gooroo Doyal Doss Gupto,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch Sch.

Gooroo Lall Dey,	... 1861 Teacher.
Gooroo Prosaud Doss,	... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Gopal Chunder Banerjee,	... 1862 Alipore School.
Gopal Chunder Dutt,	... 1861 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Gopal Chunder Dutt,	... 1862 Boroe Aided School.
Gopal Chunder Ghose,	... 1861 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Gopal Chunder Mookerjee,	... 1861 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Gopal Chunder Mookerjee,	... 1862 Jajoor Aided School.
Gopal Chunder Mookerjee,	... 1862 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Gopal Chunder Bose,	... 1861 Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Gopal Chunder Bose,	... 1861 Salkea Aided School.
Gopal Chunder Chatterjee,	... 1861 Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Gopal Chunder Dey,	... 1861 Oriental Seminary.
Gopal Doss, 2nd,	... 1861 Umritsur School.
Gopal Chunder Chatterjee,	... 1862 Cal. Training Academy.
Gopal Chunder Ghosal,	... 1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Gopal Chunder Mookerjee,	... 1862 Hooghly Branch School.
Gopal Kissen Ghose,	... 1862 Kunnogur School.
Gopal Kisto Chuckerbutty,	... 1862 Boroe School.
Gopal Lall Bysack,	... 1862 Private Student.
Gopal Lall Seal,	... 1862 Oriental Seminary.
Gopal Lochun Mitter,	... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Gora Chand Doss,	... 1861 Furreedpore School.
Gossain Doss Dutt,	... 1861 Midnapore School.
Gosto Behary Dey,	... 1862 Hindu School.
Gosto Behary Mullick,	... 1862 Free Church Institution.
Gourang Soonder Muzoomdar,	... 1861 Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Gour Mohun Dey,	... 1862 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Gouri Sunker Dey,	... 1861 Hindu School.
Gratiaen, E. S.,	... 1861 Queen's College, Colombo.
Gravin, A.,	... 1861 Medical College.
Grinder Mohun Chuckerbutty,	... 1861 Furreedpore School.
Grinder Mullick,	... 1861 Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Chatterjee,	... 1861 Howrah School.
Grish Chunder Dey,	... 1862 Doveton College.
Grish Chunder Doss,	... 1861 Chittagong School.
Grish Chunder Ghose,	... 1861 Ilsoba Mondly A. School.
Grish Chunder Mookerjee,	... 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.

Grish Chunder Roy,	...	1862 Jajoor Aided School.
Grish Chunder Bhur,	...	1862 Berhampore College.
Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1862 Teacher.
Grish Chunder Dey,	...	1862 Ilsoba Mondly Aided Sch.
Grish Chunder Dhur,	...	1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Grish Chunder Muzoomdar,	...	1862 Calcutta Training School.
Gudda Dhur Doss,	...	1862 Pooree School.
Gunesh Chunder Singh,	...	1862 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Gunga Narion,	...	1861 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Gurudoyal Gupto,	...	1861 Burrisaul School.
Gyan Chunder Roy,	...	1862 Hindu School.
Hanby, H. T.,	...	1861 Doveton College.
Haran Chunder Doss,	...	1862 Baraset School.
Haran Chunder Naug,	...	1862 Calcutta Hindu Seminary.
Harris, T.,	...	1861 Agra College.
Hera Lall,	...	1862 Teacher.
Hem Chunder Mitter,	...	1861 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Hem Chunder Nundon,	...	1861 Ditto.
Hem Chunder Coondoo,	...	1862 Free Church Inst.
Hem Chunder Moonshee,	...	1862 Jonye Training School.
Hera Lall Biswas,	...	1862 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Hit Kissore,	...	1862 Agra College.
Horee Krishna Chatterjee,	...	1862 Sanscrit College.
Hur Churn Nundy,	...	1861 Dacca Pogose School.
Hur Chunder Biswas,	...	1861 Mymensingh School.
Hurdeo Persaud,	...	1861 Barielly College.
Hurdeo Behary,	...	1861 St. John's College, Agra.
Hur Kissore Sen,	...	1861 Bangla Bazar Branch Sch.
Hurish Chunder Bhattacharjee,	...	1861 Sanscrit College.
Hurish Chunder Bagchee,	...	1861 Pogose School, Dacca.
Hurish Chunder Chakee,	...	1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Hurish Chunder Doss Doss,	...	1861 Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
Hurish Chunder Gangoolly,	...	1862 Hindu School.
Hurish Chunder Roy Chowdry,	...	1861 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Hurro Chunder Sen,	...	1861 Chittagong School.
Hurro Doss Ghose,	...	1861 Ditto.
Hurro Gobindo Mookerjee,	...	1861 Bancoorah School.
Hurro Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1862 Pogose School, Dacca.

Hurry Bullub Bose,	... 1862 Hindu School.
Hurry Churn Roy,	... 1861 School Master.
Hurry Choitunno Ghose,	... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Hurry Mohun Banerjee,	... 1861 Benares College.
Hurry Mohun Chuckerbutty,	... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Hurry Narion Banerjee,	... 1861 Beerbhoom School.
Hurry Prosaud Chuckerbutty,	... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Hurry Mohun Doss,	... 1862 Pogose School.
Hurry Mohun Mookerjee,	... 1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Hurry Hur Chatterjee,	... 1862 Ootterparah School.
Hurry Nath Moytry,	... 1862 Coomercolly School.
Hurry Mohun Sandel,	... 1862 Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Indro Chunder Muzoomdar,	... 1862 Tribany Training School.
Indro Narion Prodhan,	... 1862 Alipore School.
Isher Chunder Khashnobish,	... 1862 Pogose School.
Jadub Chunder Pramanic,	... 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiata Sch.
Jadub Chunder Seal,	... 1861 Hindu Charitable Inst.
Jadub Chunder Goshamy,	... 1862 Gowhatty School.
Jadub Chunder Mustofee,	... 1862 Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Jadub Chunder Sircar,	... 1861 Kishnaghur College.
Jageshur Trewari,	... 1861 Benares College.
Jamalooddeen,	... 1862 Lahore School.
Janoky Nath Mookerjee,	... 1862 Beerbhoom School.
Janoky Nath Pauray,	... 1862 Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Janoky Nath Gangooly,	... 1862 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Jattra Mohun Doss,	... 1861 Chittagong School.
Jayesinghee, H. D.,	... 1862 Queen's College, Colombo.
Jeebun Gopal Banerjee,	... 1862 Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Jewett, H. A.,	... 1862 Doveton College.
Jodoo Lall Mullick,	... 1861 Hindu School.
Jodoo Nath Bose,	... 1861 Boroe Aided School.
Jodoo Nath Chowdry,	... 1861 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Jodoo Nath Doss,	... 1861 Jerate Aided School.
Jodoo Nath Ghose,	... 1861 Teacher.
Jogender Nath Bose,	... 1862 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Jogender Nath Roy,	... 1861 Noral Aided School.
Jogender Nath Roy,	... 1861 Hooghly Branch School.
Jogeshur Ghose,	... 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.

Jogender Mohun Muzoomdar,	...	1862 Paikpara Aided School.
Jogendro Nath Sen,	...	1862 Halishur School.
Jogesh Chunder Dutt,	...	1862 Calcutta Training School.
Joy Gopal Bose,	...	1862 Colootollah Branch School.
Joy Gopal Ghose,	...	1861 General Assembly's Inst.
Joy Gopal Sing,	...	1862 Free Church Institution.
Judoo Gopal Banerjee,	...	1861 Ditto.
Judoo Nath Banerjee,	...	1862 Sanscrit College.
Judoo Nath Mitter,	...	1862 Free Church Institution.
Judoo Nath Mookerjee,	...	1862 Fureedpore School.
Judoo Nundon Sen,	...	1861 Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Judoo Nath Banerjee,	...	1862 Private Student.
Judoo Nath Bhuttacharjee,	...	1862 Bagnaparrah School.
Judoo Nath Bose,	...	1862 Barrackpore School.
Judoo Nath Bose,	...	1862 Calcutta Training School.
Judoo Nath Bagchee,	...	1862 Free Church Institution.
Judoo Nath Chatterjee,	...	1862 Barrackpore School.
Judoo Nath Chuckerbutty,	...	1862 Cal. Training Academy.
Judoo Nath Ghosal,	...	1862 Salkea Aided School.
Judoo Nath Mookerjee,	...	1862 Kunnogur Aided School.
Judoo Nath Sircar,	...	1862 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Juggesh Chunder Mitter,	...	1861 Colootollah Branch School.
Juggeshur Chatterjee,	...	1861 Culna Free Church Branch School.
Juggeshur Sircar,	...	1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Juggobundoo Banerjee,	...	1861 Ditto.
Juggobundoo Mitter,	...	1861 Calcutta Training School.
Juggobundoo Sen,	...	1861 Bangla Bazar School.
Juggobundoo Gangoolly,	...	1862 Howrah School.
Juggobundoo Bhuddro,	...	1862 Bangla Bazar School.
Juggobundoo Laha,	...	1862 Dacca Collegiate School.
Juggo Mohun Mytee,	...	1861 Midnapore School.
Jugguth Bundhoo Goocho,	...	1861 Teacher.
Jugguth Chunder Doss,	...	1861 Burrisaul School.
Jugguth Chunder Sandel,	...	1862 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Jugguth Chunder Shome,	...	1862 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Jumna Doss,	...	1861 Ajmere School.
Jwala Prosaud,	...	1861 Agra College.

Kadar Nath Bose,	... 1861 Teacher.
Kadar Nath Pall,	... 1861 Barripore Aided School.
Kanti Bhoosun Banerjee,	... 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Kannoy Lall Seal,	... 1861 Seal's College.
Kannoy Lall Nundy,	... 1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Kartic Chunder Pall,	... 1862 Hooghly Branch School.
Karunaratne, J.,	... 1861 Queen's College, Colombo.
Kashee Nath,	... 1861 Gya School.
Kashee Chunder Roy,	... 1862 Pogose School.
Kashee Canto Banerjee,	... 1862 Baraset School.
Kashee Canto Sen,	... 1861 Burrisaul School.
Kayamuddin,	... 1861 Benares College.
Kedar Nath Banerjee,	... 1862 Salcah School.
Kedar Nath Chatterjee,	... 1862 Ootterparah School.
Kedar Nath Chuckerbutty,	... 1862 Benares College.
Kedar Nath Doss,	... 1862 Tribany Training School.
Kedar Nath Ghose,	... 1862 Colootollah Branch School.
Kedar Nath Ghose,	... 1862 Jessore School.
Kedar Nath Gupto,	... 1862 Private Student.
Kedar Nath Mookerjee,	... 1862 Sookchur Aided School.
Kedar Nath Roy,	... 1862 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Kedar Nath Sen,	... 1862 Beauleah School.
Keith, W. G.,	... 1862 Queen's College, Colombo.
Keshub Chunder Dey,	... 1861 Benares College.
Keshub Lall Laheree,	... 1861 Howrah School.
Keshub Chunder Chatterjee,	... 1862 Ootterparah School.
Keshub Chunder Doss,	... 1861 General Assembly's Inst.
Keshub Chunder Ghose,	... 1862 Hindu School.
Khetter Mohun Dey,	... 1861 Presidency College.
Khetter Mohun Seal,	... 1861 Dacca Pogose School.
Khetter Mohun Sing,	... 1861 Hindu School.
Khetter Gopal Pall,	... 1862 Ditto.
Khetter Gopal Roy,	... 1862 Bhagulpore School.
Khetter Mohun Bose,	... 1862 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Kirkpatrick, C.,	... 1861 St. Paul's School.
Kishorejee Keole,	... 1861 Benares College.
Kishori Lall Chowdry,	... 1862 Jonye Training School.
Kishori Mohun Banerjee,	... 1862 Ootterparah School.

Kishori Lall Sircar,	...	1861 Furreedpore School.
Kissen Chunder Roy,	...	1861 Hindu School.
Kisto Chunder Dey,	...	1861 Ditto.
Kisto Churn Bose,	...	1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Kisto Chunder Gupto,	...	1862 Hindu School.
Kisto Doss Dey,	...	1862 Free Church Institution.
Korali Churn Sircar,	...	1862 Midnapore School.
Koonjoo Behari Ghose,	...	1862 Cal. Training Academy.
Koonjoo Behary Nang,	...	1862 Benares College.
Koonjoo Behary Sircar,	...	1862 Culna Free Church Branch School.
Koonjoo Lall Coondoo,	...	1862 Coomercolly School.
Koorona Doss Bose,	...	1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Koylash Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861 L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
Koylash Chunder Ghose,	...	1861 Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Koylash Chunder Ghose,	...	1861 Dacca Pogose School.
Koylash Chunder Muzoomdar,	...	1861 Coomercolly School.
Koylash Chunder Muzoomdar,	...	1861 Dacca Pogose School.
Koylash Chunder Roy,	...	1861 Pubna School.
Koylash Chunder Bhattacharjee,	...	1862 Hallishur School.
Koylash Chunder Doss,	...	1862 Howrah School.
Koylash Chunder Moonshee,	...	1862 Beauleah School.
Krishna Chunder Doss Doss,	...	1861 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Krishna Chunder Sanial,	...	1862 Beauleah School.
Krishna Chunder Sein,	...	1861 Mymensingh School.
Krishna Kishore Mozoomdar,	...	1862 Pogose School.
Kristo Choitunno Bhoomic,	...	1861 Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Kristo Dhone Banerjee,	...	1862 General Assembly's Inst.
Kristo Kissore Roy,	...	1861 Teacher.
Kurramut Hossein,	...	1862 Bareilly College.
Kurrnamoy Banerjee,	...	1862 Ootterparah School.
Lackersteen, M. R.,	...	1862 Doveton College.
Lall Gopal Banerjee,	...	1862 Cal. Training Academy.
Lutto Lall Mitter,	...	1862 Ootterparah School.
Leembruggen, P. C.,	...	1861 Queen's College, Colombo.
Leslie, W. W. H.,	...	1862 Teacher.
Loke Nauth Doss,	...	1861 Commillah School.
Lolit Mohun Roy,	...	1862 Pogose School.

Luckhee Narain Banerjee,	...	1861	General Assembly's Inst.
Luckhee Kanto Dutt,	...	1861	Sylhet Mission School.
Luckhi Canto Sandyal,	...	1862	Commercolly School.
Luckhy Coomar Bose,	...	1862	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mackertich, A. C.,	...	1862	Ditto.
Madhub Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Bangla Bazar School.
Madhub Chunder Ghose,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Manuel, C. N.,	...	1862	Doveton College.
Manick Chand Bysack,	...	1861	Bangla Bazar School.
Mann, J.	...	1861	Doveton College.
Meertunjoy Bose,	...	1861	Hooghly Branch School. .
Mendies, H. E.	...	1861	Doveton College.
Misso, W. E.	...	1861	Queen's College, Colombo.
Modhu Sudun Doss Gupto,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Modhu Sudun Gupto,	...	1862	Jugguthbulubpore Aided School.
Moheem Chunder Ghose,	...	1861	Dacca Pogose School.
Mohender Lall Gupto,	...	1862	Medical College.
Mohender Nauth Bose, (Junior),	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Mohender Nauth Bose,	...	1862	Kunnogur Aided School.
Mohender Nath Bhattacharjee,	...	1861	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Mohender Nath Chatterjee,	...	1862	Furreedpore School.
Mohender Nath Ghose,	...	1862	Syedpore Aided School.
Mohender Nath Gupto,	...	1862	Ditto.
Mohender Nath Mitter, (No. 2),	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohender Nath Mookerjee,	...	1862	Ditto.
Mohender Nath Gangoolly,	...	1862	Bullutty Aided School.
Mohender Lall Ghose,	...	1862	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Mohender Chunder Mozoomdar,	...	1862	Berhampore Collegiate Ins.
Mohender Lall Bose,	...	1861	Ilsoha Mondly Aided Sch.
Mohender Lall Sen,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Mohesh Chunder Biswas,	...	1861	Teacher.
Mohesh Chunder Doss,	...	1861	Pubna School.
Mohim Chunder Roy,	...	1861	Chittagong School.
Mohim Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862	Kallyparah Aided School.
Mohim Chunder Goopto,	...	1862	Pogose School.
Mohim Chunder Joardar,	...	1862	Pubna School.
Mohender Narain Banerjee,	...	1861	Kandy School.

Mohender Nath Ghose, (Senior), ...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohender Nath Ghose, ...	1861	Oriental Seminary.
Mohender Nath Mitter, (Junior), ...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, ...	1861	Garden Reach School.
Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, ...	1861	Private Student.
Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, ...	1861	Teacher.
Mohendro Nath Palit, ...	1861	Cuttack School.
Mohommud Murrer, ...	1861	Joynarain's College.
Mohommud Tuqy, ...	1861	Sarun School.
Money Madhub Sen, ...	1861	Hindu School.
Monmohun Sircar, ...	1862	Beerbhoom School.
Monmotho Nath Sen, ...	1862	Benares College.
Motee Lall Sen, ...	1861	Nizamut School.
Mothore Nath Bose, ...	1861	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Mothore Nath Mookerjee, ...	1862	Teacher.
Muddon Mohun Dey, ...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Muddon Mohun Goocho, ...	1862	Kallyparah School.
Mudoosundun Bhutto, ...	1861	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Modoosudun Gangoolly, ...	1862	Teacher.
Mungul Prosaud Bose, ...	1861	Beerbhoom School.
Mutty Lall Ghose, ...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Mutty Lall Kuar, ...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Mutty Lall Roy, ...	1861	Culna Free Church Branch School.
Mutty Lall Roy Chowdry, ...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Mutty Lall Ghose, ...	1862	Polna Mogra Aided School.
Mutty Lall Halder, ...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Napier, W. N., ...	1861	Doveton College.
Narain Chunder Sein, ...	1861	Commillah School.
Narain Doss, ...	1862	Bareilly College.
Nemy Churn Bose, ...	1862	Hindu School.
Neel Canto Chatterjee, ...	1862	Paikparah Aided School.
Neel Comul Ghose, ...	1862	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Neel Madhub Ghose, ...	1861	Ditto.
Neel Madhub Pramanic, ...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Neel Money Dhur, ...	1861	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Neel Monee Mookerjee, ...	1861	Sanscrit College.
Neel Rutton Roy Chowdry, ...	1862	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.

Neermul Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1862	Ilsoha Mondly Aided Sch.
Neeshee Kanto Banerjee,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Nehal Chunder,	...	1861	Barielly College.
Netie Doss Dey,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Netro Gopal Roy,	...	1861	Ditto.
Netro Gopal Mullick,	...	1861	Salkea Aided School.
Nil Comul Sen,	...	1861	Chittagong School.
Nil Kunt Doss,	...	1861	Pooree School.
Nil Madhub Banerjee,	...	1861	Packparah Aided School.
Nil Madhub Bose,	...	1861	Private Student.
Nil Madhub Chatterjee,	...	1861	Barrackpore School.
Nil Madhub Chatterjee,	...	1861	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nil Madhub Samunto,	...	1861	Hooghly Branch School.
Nil Monce Banerjee,	...	1861	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nil Money Banerjee,	...	1861	Ootterparah School.
Nil Money Sen,	...	1861	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
Nobinarkhio Bose,	...	1861	C. M. S. Inst., Burdwan.
Nobin Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1861	Teacher.
Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Teacher.
Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Pubna School.
Nobin Chunder Kur,	...	1861	Burrisaul School.
Nobin Kisto Bose,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Nobin Chunder Bose,	...	1862	Bengal Academy.
Nobin Chunder Gupto,	...	1862	Calcutta Training School.
Nobin Chunder Ghose,	...	1862	Midnapore School.
Nobo Kanth Chatterjee,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Nobo Kristo Gangoolly,	...	1862	Teacher.
Nocoor Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Noffer Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Garden Reach School.
Nobin Chunder Roy,	...	1862	Cal. Training Academy.
Nonee Lall Nath,	...	1861	Hindu Metropolitan Academy.
Norrendro Nath Mookerjee,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nrisingha Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1861	Sanscrit College.
Nuffer Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862	Hooghly Branch School.
Nundeshur Surma,	...	1862	Sheebshagur School.
Nundo Gopal Muttylaul,	...	1861	Bengal Academy.
Nundo Kissore Doss,	...	1861	Cuttack School.

Nundo Lal Chatterjee,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nundo Lal Ghose,	...	1861	Hooghly Branch School.
Nundo Lal Mitter,	...	1861	Russapagla School.
Nundo Lal Newgy,	...	1862	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Nundo Lal Sein,	...	1861	Teacher.
Nurrendro Nath Roy Chowdry,	...	1862	Bengal Academy.
Nursing Chunder Dey,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Nursing Doss Addy,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nursing Pall,	...	1862	Ditto.
Obayed-ul-Ruhman,	...	1862	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Obeyesekere, J. P.,	...	1862	Queen's College, Colombo.
Obhoy Churn Bose,	...	1861	Calcutta Training School.
Obinash Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861	Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
Obinash Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862	Bullagur Aided School.
Obinash Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1861	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Obhoy Churn Mookerjee,	...	1861	Jonye Training School.
Obhoy Churn Surma,	...	1861	Commillah School.
O'Donel, J. H.,	...	1862	Doveton College.
Odoyto Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Oghore Nath Mitter,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Okhil Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861	Ditto.
Okhoy Chunder Sircar,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Okhoy Coomar Bose,	...	1862	Ootterparah School.
Okhoy Coomar Surbadhicarry,	...	1861	Sanscrit College.
Ombica Churn Chatterjee,	...	1862	Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
Omesh Chunder Banerjee,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Omesh Chunder Sannyal,	...	1861	Benares College.
Omer Nath Bose,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Opendro Chunder Bysack,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Opendro Chunder Mitter,	...	1861	Salkea Aided School.
Opendro Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1861	Beerbhoom School.
Opendro Chunder Muzoomdar,	...	1862	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Oprocash Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1861	Private Student.
Otool Chunder Ghose,	...	1861	Oriental Seminary.
Parashuram Biswas,	...	1862	Cal. Training School.
Pauch Cowry Bhuttacharjee,	...	1862	Kunnogur Aided School.
P. Chunder Bul,	...	1862	Lahore School.
Parbutty Churn Doss,	...	1861	Barrackpore School.

Parbutty Churn Ghose,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Parbutty Churn Mitter,	...	1861	Civil Engineering College.
Peary Churn Ghose,	...	1861	Beerbhoom School.
Peary Churn Mookerjee,	...	1861	Jugguthbulubpore School.
Peary Lall Bose,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Peary Mohun Biswas,	...	1861	Mymensingh School.
Peary Mohun Ghose,	...	1861	Burrisaul School.
Peary Mohun Ghose,	...	1862	Mymensingh School.
Peary Mohun Sen Gupto,	...	1862	Sanscrit College.
Pemberton, W. B.,	...	1861	Doveton College.
Peetambur Chatterjee,	...	1862	Bancoorah School.
Peters, J.,	...	1862	Serampore College.
Peterson, C.,	...	1862	St. Paul's School.
Peyaree Lall	...	1862	Delhi School.
Poolin Chunder Moonshee,	...	1862	Dacca Collegiate School.
Poorno Chunder Bose,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee,	...	1862	Benares College.
Poorno Chunder Gangooly,	...	1861	Mymensingh School.
Poorno Chunder Mitter,	...	1862	Salkea Aided School.
Poorno Chunder Mitter,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Poorno Chunder Muzoomdar,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Poresh Chunder Sircar,	...	1861	Barrackpore School.
Poresh Nauth Ghose,	...	1862	Bagnaparrah Aided School.
Pran Krishna Dos,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Pran Nath Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Furreedpore School.
Preo Nath Banerjee,	...	1861	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Preo Nath Banerjee,	...	1862	Baraset School.
Preo Nath Banerjee,	...	1862	Private Student.
Preo Nath Bose,	...	1861	Bora Aided School.
Preo Nath Mitter,	...	1862	Barripore Aided School.
Preo Nath Mookerjee,	...	1862	Cal. Training School.
Preo Nath Mullick,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Prins, A. C.,	...	1861	Queen's College, Colombo.
Prins, P. A.,	...	1861	Ditto.
Promotho Nath Bose,	...	1861	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Promoda Churn Banerjee,	...	1862	Ootterparrah School.
Promotho Nath Chatterjee,	...	1862	Kunnogur Aided School.
Promotho Nath Doss,	...	1862	General Assembly's Inst.

Prosaud Doss Mullick,	...	1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Prosunno Coomar Gangoolly,	...	1861 Colootollah Branch School.
Prosunno Coomar Ghose,	...	1862 Seal's Free College.
Prosunno Coomar Mookerjee,	...	1861 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Roy,	...	1862 Salkea Aided School.
Prosunno Coomar Sen,	...	1862 Kunnogur Aided School.
Prosunno Coomar Sen,	...	1861 Burrisaul School.
Protap Chunder Pramanic,	...	1862 Bishop's College.
Protool Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862 General Assembly's Inst.
Punchanun Banerjee,	...	1861 Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Punchoo Lall Roy,	...	1862 Ditto.
Purma Nundo Dutt,	...	1862 Teacher.
Purno Chunder Doss,	...	1862 Chittagong School.
Purtap Sing,	...	1862 Umritsur School.
Radha Bulub,	...	1861 Sarun School.
Radha Madub Bose,	...	1861 Howrah School.
Radha Romun Gupto,	...	1861 Sanscrit College.
Radha Canto Naug,	...	1862 Dacca Collegiate School.
Radha Churn Ghose,	...	1862 Burrisaul School.
Radhica Churn Mitter,	...	1861 Colootollah Branch School.
Raj Chunder Roy,	...	1862 Mymensingh School.
Raj Coomar Roy,	...	1862 Kishnaghur Mission School.
Rajendro Coomar Bose,	...	1861 Colootollah Branch School.
Rajendro Coomar Doss,	...	1862 Paikparah Aided School.
Rajendro Nath Roy,	...	1861 Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Rajendro Nath Shumardar,	...	1862 C. M. S. Inst., Burdwan.
Rajendro Gupto,	...	1862 Hallishur School.
Rajendro Lall Roy,	...	1862 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Raj Kissen Sen,	...	1861 Colootollah Branch School.
Raj Kisto Chowdry,	...	1862 Ditto.
Raj Kristo Ghose,	...	1862 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Raj Kristo Gupto,	...	1862 Cal. Training School.
Raj Kristo Mookerjee,	...	1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Raj Mohun Banerjee,	...	1862 Colootollah Branch School.
Raj Mohun Banerjee,	...	1861 Burrisaul School.
Raj Mohun Dey,	...	1862 Pogose School.
Raj Mohun Sircar,	...	1862 Mymensingh School.
Rakhal Chunder Bose,	...	1861 Hooghly Collegiate School.

Rakhal Chunder Sen Gupto,	...	1861	Cal. Training Academy.
Rakhal Chunder Shome,	...	1861	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Rakhal Doss Dutt,	...	1862	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Rakhal Doss Roy,	...	1861	Ootterparah School.
Rameshur Bose,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Ram Chunder Bhoomic,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ram Churn Mitter,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Ram Comul Bose,	...	1861	Ditto.
Ram Gopal Chakee,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ram Gopal Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Pubna School.
Ram Gopal Dutt,	...	1861	Beauleah School.
Ram Gopal Viddyal,	...	1861	Private Student.
Ramjadoo Bhattacharjee,	...	1862	Santipore Aided School.
Ram Kissen Mookerjee,	...	1861	Civil Engineering College.
Ram Kissen Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Dacca Pogose School.
Ram Lall,	...	1861	Gya School.
Ram Lall Banerjee,	...	1861	Cal. Training Academy.
Ram Lall Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Ram Lall Mookerjee,	...	1861	Sydepore Aided School.
Ram Chand Rao,	...	1862	Saugor School.
Ram Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1862	Sanscrit College.
Ram Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1862	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Ram Lall Bajpayee,	...	1862	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Ram Lall Ghose,	...	1862	Noral Aided School.
Ram Lall Sanyal,	...	1862	Coomercolly School.
Ram Mohun Banerjee,	...	1862	Benares College.
Ram Nath Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Mymensingh School.
Ram Sunker Doss,	...	1862	Lahore Mission School.
Ram Rutten,	...	1862	Agra College.
Rammoy Bhattacharjee,	...	1861	Teacher.
Ramroop Chatterjee,	...	1861	Coomercolly School.
Ramrutten Mitter,	...	1861	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Ramtunno Ghose,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Ramguttu Gupto,	...	1862	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Rashbehary Chatterjee,	...	1861	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Rebeiro, E.,	...	1862	St. Xavier's College.
Rebsch, C. S.,	...	1862	Bishop's College.
Rhedoy Nath Bundoo,	...	1862	Cal. Free Church Inst.

Rhedoy Nath Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Burdwan Raja's School.
Rojoni Canto Mookerjee,	...	1862	Howrah School.
Rohini Coomar Bose,	...	1862	Commillah School.
Rojoni Kanto Sen,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Rojoni Nath Mitter,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Roma Kanto Nundy,	...	1861	Burrisaul School.
Roma Nath Bhuttacharjee,	...	1861	Benares College.
Roma Nath Biswas,	...	1861	Barrackpore School.
Roma Nath Ghose,	...	1862	Hooghly Branch School.
Romesh Chunder Lahory,	...	1861	Private Student.
Roop Chunder Doss,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Rossoraj Chatterjee,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Rugh Nauth,	...	1861	Bareilly College.
Rughoo Nath Sahoy,	...	1861	Sarun School.
Rumjaun Ally,	...	1861	Chittagong School.
Russick Behary Biswas,	...	1862	Sanscrit College.
Russick Lall Ghose,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Russick Lall Mitter,	...	1861	Private Student.
Russomoy Soor,	...	1862	Barrackpore School.
Rutno Dhur Dutt,	...	1862	Shibshagur School.
Rye Churn Ghose,	...	1862	Rajpore A. V. School.
Sagore Chunder Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Culna Free Ch. Br. School.
Sanghi Mull,	...	1862	Lahore School.
Sar Nath Banerjee,	...	1862	Benares College.
Saroda Churn Bose,	...	1862	Garden Reach School.
Saroda Churn Mullick,	...	1861	Hooghly Branch School.
Saroda Prosaud Chatterjee,	...	1862	Howrah School.
Saroda Prosaud Mitter,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Saroda Prosaud Sen,	...	1861	Ditto.
Saroda Prosaud Sen Gupto,	...	1862	Howrah School.
Saut Cowry Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Serampore College.
Saut Cowry Deb,	...	1862	Kunnogur Aided School.
Saroda Prosaud Sen,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Saroda Prosaud Sen Gupto,	...	1862	Howrah School.
Saut Cowry Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Serampore College.
Saut Cowry Deb,	...	1862	Kunnogur Aided School.
Serajut Islam,	...	1862	Furreedpore School.
Seymour, T.,	...	1862	Doveton College.

Shaikh Gouhur Ally,	...	1862 Patna School.
Sham Chand Dhur,	...	1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Sham Lall Bysack,	...	1862 Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
Sham Lall Chatterjee,	...	1861 Cal. Training Academy.
Sham Lall Dutt,	...	1862 Noral Aided School.
Shama Churn Chuckerbutty,	...	1862 L.M.S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
Shama Churn Ghose,	...	1862 Colootollah Branch School.
Shama Churn Muzoomdar,	...	1861 Beaulah School.
Shama Churn Sen,	...	1862 Dacca Collegiate School.
Shama Mohun Chuckerbutty,	...	1861 Furreedpore School.
Shama Pudho Mookerjee,	...	1861 Salkea Aided School.
Sharoda Canto Sen,	...	1861 Mymensingh School.
Sharoda Prosand Banerjee,	...	1861 Dwarbasiny School.
Sharoda Prosand Mookerjee,	...	1861 Teacher.
Sheo Pershad,	...	1862 Delhi School.
Sheo Shunker Sahi,	...	1862 Sarun School.
Shib Chunder Boydie,	...	1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Shib Chunder Dutt,	...	1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Shib Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1861 Howrah School.
Shib Chunder Naug,	...	1862 Dacca Collegiate School.
Shib Chunder Shome,	...	1862 Teacher.
Shib Chunder Soor,	...	1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Shib Kissore Muzoomdar,	...	1861 Mymensingh School.
Shibo Puddo Chowdry,	...	1861 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Shiddeshur Banerjee,	...	1862 Hooghly Branch School.
Shiddeshur Bose,	...	1861 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Shiddeshur Chatterjee,	...	1862 Benares College.
Shitol Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1862 Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
Shiva Coomar Lall,	...	1861 Benares College.
Shoodhungso Bhooshun Roy,	...	1862 Cossipore Aided School.
Shoshodher Bhadoory,	...	1861 Teacher.
Shoshe Bhooshun Banerjee,	...	1862 Amtah Aided School.
Shoshe Bhooshun Dutt,	...	1861 Pubna School.
Shoshe Bhooshun Mookerjee,	...	1862 Sanscrit College.
Shoshe Bhooshun Sen,	...	1862 Noral Aided School.
Shoshe Bhooshun Sen,	...	1861 Teacher.
Shumbhoo Chunder Dey,	...	1861 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Shib Chunder Bose,	...	1861 Genl. Assembly's Inst.

Shib Chunder Pall,	...	1861 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sitta Nath Banerjee,	...	1862 Colootollah Branch School.
Sitta Nath Bose,	...	1862 Taky School.
Sitta Nath Ghose,	...	1862 Free Church Institution.
Sitta Nath Mookerjee,	...	1862 Hallishur School.
Sitti Kant Mullick,	...	1862 Cal. Training Academy.
Sochee Coomar Bose,	...	1861 Colootollah Branch School.
Sohun Lall,	...	1861 Bareilly College.
Sonatun Bysack,	...	1861 Hindu School.
Soondar Doss Goojratee,	...	1862 Benares College.
Soorjo Coomar Pundit,	...	1861 Civil Engineering College.
Soorjo Kant Doss,	...	1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Soorunjon Pall,	...	1862 Colootollah Branch School.
Soorut Nath Ghose,	...	1861 Ditto.
Sreedam Chunder Sein,	...	1862 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Sree Kanto Gupto,	...	1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Sree Kissen Moytree,	...	1861 Bauleah School.
Sree Kisto Mookerjee,	...	1862 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sree Monto Pakrashee,	...	1861 Beauleah School.
Sree Nath Chatterjee,	...	1861 Burrisaul School.
Sree Nath Chowdry,	...	1862 Hooghly Branch School.
Sree Nath Doss,	...	1862 Coomercolly School.
Sree Nath Goocho,	...	1861 Mymensingh School.
Sree Nath Goocho,	...	1861 Burrisaul School.
Sree Nath Mitter,	...	1862 Tagoria Aided School.
Sree Nath Mitter,	...	1862 Cal. Training Academy.
Sree Nath Roy,	...	1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Sree Nath Sein,	...	1862 Burrisual School.
Sreeputty Banerjee,	...	1862 Sanscrit College.
Sreesh Chunder Roy,	...	1862 Beauleah School.
Stork, W. J.,	...	1862 St. Thomas' College, Co- lombo.
Sunnut Coomar Sen,	...	1861 Hindu School.
Surdharee Lall,	...	1861 Private Student.
Surut Chunder Banerjee,	...	1862 Howrah School.
Surut Chunder Banerjee,	...	1862 Bullutee School.
Surut Chunder Dey,	...	1862 Hindu School.
Surut Chunder Raha,	...	1861 Commillah School.

Surut Chunder Sen,	...	1861	Teacher.
Sustee Churn Sen,	...	1861	Chittagong School.
Synd Hossein,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Synd Mahomed Yusuf,	...	1861	Patna School.
Synd Qummuroodeen Ahmed,	...	1861	Teacher.
Tacoor Doss Ruckhit,	...	1862	Teacher.
Taradhun Bhattacharjee,	...	1861	Medical College.
Tarra Nath Chuckerbutty,	...	1862	Furreedpore School.
Tarra Prosaud Banerjee,	...	1861	Teacher.
Tarra Prosaud Roy,	...	1862	Dacca Collegiate School.
Tarra Prosunno Banerjee,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Tarra Prosunno Mitter,	...	1862	Barripore Aided School.
Tarra Prosunno Pattuck,	...	1862	Sheebpore A. V. School.
Tarra Prosunno Roy,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Tarra Prosunno Roy,	...	1861	Colootollah Branch School.
Tariny Churn Bhadoory,	...	1862	Joyanarain's College.
Tariny Coomar Ghose,	...	1861	Burdwan Raja's School.
Tariny Kanto Bhattacharjee,	...	1861	Dacca Pogose School.
Thompson, J.,	...	1862	St. Paul's School.
Tin Cowry Banerjee,	...	1862	Beerbhoom School.
Toolsey Doss Roy,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Toolsey Doss Seal,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Trigona Prosaud Bose,	...	1862	Beerbhoom School.
Troylokho Nath Bhur,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Troylokho Nath Bose,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Troylokho Nath Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Kunnogur Aided School.
Troylokho Nath Mookerjee,	...	1861	Burrisaul School.
Troylokho Nath Pall,	...	1862	Cal Training Academy.
Umbica Churn Banerjee,	...	1862	Howrah School.
Umbica Churn Bose,	...	1862	Ditto.
Umbica Nath Chuckerbutty,	...	1861	Mymensingh School.
Umbica Churn Mookerjee,	...	1862	Jonye Training School.
Umbica Churn Mookerjee,	...	1862	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Umbica Churn Shome,	...	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ummer Nath Chatterjee,	...	1861	Cuttack School.
Ummirto Lall Deb,	...	1861	Kunnogur Aided School.
Unnoda Prosaud Banerjee,	...	1862	Barripore Aided School.
Unnoda Prosaud Chatterjee,	...	1862	Hooghly Branch School.

Unocool Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1861	Salkea Aided School.
Uttol Behary Ghose,	...	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Wemicke, J. A.,	...	1861	Doveton College.
Williamson, J. C.,	...	1862	Serampore College.
Woma Churn Dutt,	...	1861	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Woma Churn Seal,	...	1862	Santipore Aided School.
Woma Narion Sein,	...	1861	Hindu School.
Womesh Chunder Mitter,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Womesh Chunder Mitter,	...	1862	Colootollah Branch School.
Womesh Chunder Roy,	...	1861	Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
Womesh Chunder Sen,	...	1862	Furreedpore School.
Womesh Chunder Sircar,	...	1862	Beerbhoom School.
Wooma Nath Sen,	...	1861	Beauleah School.
Woopender Chunder Bose,	...	1862	Free Church Institution.
Woopender Chunder Bysack,	...	1862	Midnapore School.
Wuheedooddeen Ahmed,	...	1862	Mudrissa College.
Wyatt, G.,	...	1861	Doveton College.
Younan, J.,	...	1862	Bengal Academy.

1863.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Amanut Hossein,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Anundo Gopal Sen,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Aubinash Chunder Mullick,	...	Hindu School.
Banerjee, S. N.,	...	Doveton College.
Baney Madhub Roy,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Basten, J.,	...	Lahore Mission School.
Behary Lall Bose,	...	Kunnogur Seminary.
Behary Lall Mullick,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Behary Lall Mookerjee,	...	Bancoorah School.
Benode Behary Chowdry,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Benode Behary Mitter,	...	Calcutta Training School.
Beven, E.,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Bhola Nauth Ghose,	...	Hindu School.
Bhola Nauth Dey,	...	Ootterparah School.
Bhoobun Mohun Bose,	...	Burdwan Rajah's School.

Bhoobun Mohun Roodoor,	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Birjo Mohun Prosaud,	...	Bhaugulpore School.
Bolly Chand Dutt,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Boycunto Nauth Doss,	...	Mymensingh School.
Bunko Behary Khan,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Burroda Prosaud Buxee,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Cally Doss Bhunjo,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Cally Doss Soor,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Cally Dhon Chatterjee,	...	Sanscrit College.
Cally Dhon Chatterjee,	...	Ootterparah School.
Charu Chunder Chatterjee,	...	Teacher, Bagnaparah School.
Chunder Bhooshun Chuckerbutty,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Chunder Coomar Roy,	...	Chittagong School.
Chunder Canto Sen,	...	Burrisaul School.
Chunder Shekhur,	...	Bareilly College.
Cockburn, E.,	...	Doveton College.
Coutto, E.,	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dhrobo Lal Sen,	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Doorgadass Mookerjee,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Doorga Prosunno Mookerjee,	...	Teacher.
Doyal Chunder Doss,	...	Beauleah School.
Fernando, D. G.,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Futtick Chunder Burooah,	...	Gowhatty School.
Futtick Chunder Doss,	...	Pogose School.
Fuzlool Kudeer,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Gobindo Chunder Dutt,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Gobindo Chunder Mitter,	...	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Ghose,	...	Cuttack School.
Gopal Chunder Gupto,	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Gopal Chunder Saha,	...	Comercolly School.
Gopal Lal Mookerjee,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Gungadhur Mookerjee,	...	Teacher.
Heera Sing,	...	Ajmere School.
Hurnarion,	...	Ditto.
Hur Nauth Bhattacharjee,	...	Furreedpore School.
Hurish Chunder Banerjee,	...	Kandee School.
Hurree Churn Banerjee,	...	Ilsoha Mondly Aided School.
Hurree Churn Chuckerbutty,	...	Kallyparah Aided School.

Janokey Prosaud,	... Patna Collegiate School.
Jogender Nauth Chowdry,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Jogesh Chunder Ghose,	... Baraset School.
Joygopal Chowdry,	... Howrah School.
Joykissen Sen,	... Hindu School.
Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Juguth Chunder Banerjee,	... Ootterparah School.
Juguth Chunder Doss,	... Mymensingh School.
Juguthbundhu Dutt,	... Chittagong School.
Juguthdoorlub Bysack,	... Hindu School.
Kally Coomar Doss,	... Burrisaul School.
Kally Coomar Mitter,	... Ajmere School.
Kanny Lall Mitter,	... Oriental Seminary.
Kedaressur Sein,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Kedar Nath Opadhya,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Khunday Roy,	... Agra College.
Khetter Chunder Ghose,	... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
King, M.,	... Civil Engineering College.
Kirparam,	... Agra College.
Kishory Mohun Roy,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Koylas Chunder Banerjee,	... Patna Collegiate School.
Koylas Chunder Bose,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Kristo Behary Sen,	... Ditto.
Lalita Prosaud,	... Agra College.
Lewis, G.,	... Jullundur Mission School.
Luchmy Narion,	... Mozufferpore School.
Mahomed Bakur,	... Patna Collegiate School.
Mann, W.	... Doveton College.
Mohendro Nath Banerjee,	... Calcutta Training School.
Mohendro Nath Dutt,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Mohesh Chunder Banerjee,	... Bancoorah School.
Mohim Chunder Ghose,	... Pubna School.
Mokhoda Prosaud Ghose,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Mothora Nauth Chatterjee,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Mudden Gopal Sircar,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Mudden Mohun,	... Bareilly College.
Napal Chunder Bose,	... Gya School.
Nilcomul Newgy,	... Mymensingh School.

Nobin Chunder Ghose,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Nobin Chunder Mitter,	... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Nobin Chunder Sen,	... Chittagong School.
Nundo Lall Bundoo,	... General Assembly's Inst.
Nursing Naraen,	... Sarun School.
O'Donnel, G. H.,	... Doveton College.
Okhoy Coomar Mullick,	... Howrah School.
Omesh Chunder Bose,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Omesh Chunder Ghose,	... Burrisual School.
Omesh Chunder Lahoorly,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Opendar Chunder Deb,	... Ditto.
Opendro Nath Ghose,	... Benares College.
Opendar Nath Mitter,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Parbutty Churn Chuckerbutty,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Parbutty Coomar Chand,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Peara Lall, P.,	... Lahore School.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee,	... Howrah School.
Poorno Chunder Chuckerbutty,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Poorno Chunder Mookerjee,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Prem Nauth,	... Lahore Mission School.
Preo Nauth Sing,	... Sulkea School.
Promotho Nauth Chatterjee,	... Hindu School.
Prosunno Coomar Mitter,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Mookerjee (Junior),	Colootollah Branch School.
Pundit Bishumbhur Nath,	... Teacher.
Punmeshree Doss,	... Bareilly College.
Radha Kissen,	... Delhi School.
Radha Nauth Roy,	... Balasore School.
Radharomun Biswas,	... Hindu School.
Radharomun Gangooly,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Raj Coomar Acharjea,	... Teacher.
Raj Coomar Mookerjee,	... Burrisaul School.
Rajendro Chunder Deb,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Rakhal Chunder Ghose,	... Hooghly Branch School.
Ramcally Gupta,	... Seal's Free College.
Ramdoorlub Khan,	... Santipore English School.
Ram Jwun,	... Ajmere School.

Ramroop Ghose,	... Benares College.
Ram Taruck Mookerjea,	... Bancoorah School.
Roodroo Prosonno Sing,	... Beerbhoom School.
Rughubuns Sahoy,	... Sarun School.
Rughubur Sahoy,	... Joy Narain's College.
Russick Lall Dutt,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Rutnessur Surmah Burroah,	... Sheebsagor School.
Ruttun Chand,	... Agra College.
Saroda Prosaud Chatterjee,	... Hooghly Collegiate School,
Shaikh Mohur Ally,	... L. M. S. Institution.
Shaikh Muffezzooddeen,	... Bancoorah School,
Shamkissore Bose,	... Dacca Collegiate School,
Sheetul Chunder Sett,	... Howrah School.
Shib Chunder Banerjee,	... Bhaugulpore School.
Shoshe Bhoosun Banerjea,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Shoshe Bhooshun Chatterjee (Senior,)	Ooterparah School.
Shoshe Bhooshun Dutt,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Shoshe Bhooshun Sirkar,	... Kishnaghur Mission School,
Shunker Lall,	... Ajmere School.
Shurut Chunder Mozoomdar,	... Dacca Collegiate School,
Sohun Lall,	... Delhi School.
Soodhee Hookum Sing,	... Lahore School.
Soonder Lall,	... Bareilly College.
Sreenauth Dags,	... Burrisaul School,
Sreenauth Dutt,	... Teacher.
Sreenauth Ghose,	... Ditto.
Sreenauth Gupto,	... Burrisaul School.
Sreenath Paul,	... Hooghly Branch School.
Sreeram,	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Tariny Churn Sandel,	... Furreedpore School.
Taruck Nath Gangoolly,	... L.M.S.Institution,Bhowanipore.
Taruck Nath Mitter,	... Boroe School.
Tiery, E. R.	... Doveton College.
Trenetro Nanth Bhuttacharjea,	... Hooghly Branch School.
Troyluckho Nath Banerjee,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Troyluckh Nath Dutt,	... Barrackpore School.
Watling, S. H.,	... Patna Collegiate School.
Woodoy Chunder Bose,	... Colootollah Branch School,
Wooma Churn Doss,	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Abdoor Ruheem,	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdoor Ruheem,	... St. John's College, Agra.
Abdoos Sobhan,	... Beerbhoom School.
Addy Churn Mookerjee,	... Santipore School.
Ajoodhya Nauth Chatterjea,	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Akber Khan,	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Amrito Coomar Surbadhicarry,	... Khanakool Kishnagur A. S. School.
Ananda Chunder Inkil,	... Mymensing School.
Anund Chunder Bose,	... Burrisaul School.
Ata-oor-Ruhman,	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Aubinash Chunder Baneajea,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Aubinash Chunder Chatterjea,	... Ditto.
Aubinash Chunder Chatterjea,	... Sodepore Aided School.
Aubinash Chunder Goopto,	... Bansbarriah Free Church Inst.
Aubinash Chunder Mookerjea,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Audhor Chunder Doss,	... Bangla Bazar School.
Anmoolea Rutten Bysack,	... Calcutta College.
Annoda Chunder Mookerjea,	... Bagnaparah School.
Annoda Churn Mookerjea,	... Cossipore Aided School.
Annoda Prosaud Ghose,	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Annoda Prosaud Sing,	... Goburdangah School.
Aushootoss Bose,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
Aushootoss Sing,	... Calcutta College.
Aushootoss Soor,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
Bama Churn Ghose,	... Amptah School.
Baney Madub Chatterjea,	... Teacher.
Baney Madub Sing,	... Calcutta Training School.
Baroda Gobindo Sen,	... Bealeah School.
Baroda Prosaud Ghose,	... Benares College.
Batholomeusz, M. L.,	... Queen's College, Colombo.
Basee Lall,	... Delhi School.
Bed Canto Bhattacharjea,	... Private Student.
Bedoo Bhoosun Mookerjea,	... Calcutta Training Academy.

Behary Laul Banerjea,	... Barrackpore School.
Behary Laul Chowdry,	... Satragachee E. School.
Behary Laul Ghose,	... Hooghly Branch School.
Behary Laul Ghose,	... Beerbhoom School.
Behary Laul Mookerjea,	... Baraset School.
Behary Laul Mookerjea,	... Jehanabad School.
Behary Laul Seal,	... Garden Reach School.
Bejoy Gobindo Chowdry,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
Bejoy Kanto Bagchee,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Bemola Churn Mozoomdar,	... Jugguthbulubpore School.
Benode Kristo Bose,	... Seal's Free College.
Benode Laul Gangooly,	... Bengal Academy.
Bepin Behary Mitter,	... Beerbhoom School.
Bepin Behary Mookerjea,	... Hooghly Branch School.
Bepin Behary Mookerjea,	... Bora School.
Beressur Chuckerbutty,	... Benares College.
Beressur Mitter,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Bharut Chunder Dutt,	... Commillah School.
Bhobany Churn Dutt,	... Hindu School.
Bhobany Prosaud Sen,	... Pogose School.
Bhobo Tara Ghose,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Bhola Nauth Dey,	... Oriental Seminary.
Bhola Nauth Ghosal,	... Ilsoba Mondlye School.
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea,	... Hallyshur School.
Bhoobun Mohun Dey,	... Hindu School.
Bhoobun Mohun Chunder,	... Garden Reach School.
Bhoobun Mohun Ghose,	... Jehanabad School.
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Bhoop Sen Sing,	... Gya School.
Bhuggoban Chunder Mookerjea,	... Santipore E. School.
Bhuggoban Chunder Sannyal,	... Rowile Aided School.
Bhusun Indoo Banerjea,	... Jessore School.
Bishu Nauth Surmah,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Bissessur Sen,	... Pogose School.
Bishumbhur Roy,	... Bauleah School.
Bistu Chunder Doss,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Bolly Laul Nundy,	... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Bonomally Ghose,	... Calcutta College.

Bonomally Roy,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Bonomally Sen,	... Comercolly School.
Boydo Nauth Mookerjea,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Brojendro Coomar Dutt,	... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Brojo Nauth Ghose,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Buldeo Sahai,	... Delhi School.
Bundryram Chatterjea,	... Kallyghaut Hindu School.
Bunko Behary Bhutto,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Bunko Behary Ghose,	... Kandee School.
Bunsee Dhur,	... Umritsur School.
Bunwaree Lall,	... Monghyr School.
Bunwaree Lall Bose,	... Hindu School.
Buzlool Huque	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Cally Bhoosun Banerjea,	... Konnugger Seminary.
Cally Churn Doss,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Cally Coomar Dutt,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Cally Kissore Dutt,	... Mymensingh School.
Cally Prosonno Moitro,	... Sanscrit College.
Cally Prosonno Roy,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Charu Chunder Mitter,	... Calcutta Training School.
Choiton Kristo Naugh,	... Calcutta College.
Chooney Laul Singh,	... Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Chotoorbhooj Dahn,	... Ditto.
Chundee Churn Ghose,	... Jonye Training School.
Chundee Churn Sen,	... Burrisaul School.
Chunder Bhoosun Bose,	... Jessore School.
Chunder Bhoosun Mookerjee,	... Hindu School.
Chunder Canto Bose,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Chunder Canto Gangooly,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Chunder Coomar Bhattacharjea,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Chunder Coomar Gooho,	... Furreedpore School.
Chunder Coomar Sen,	... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Chunder Madub Doss,	... Khajah Abdool Gunney's Sch.
Chunder Nath Gooho,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Chunder Nath Somadhar,	... Hindu School.
Corea, G. E.,	... Queen's College, Colombo.
Cornelius, G. E.,	... Ramkistopore Training School.
Cuylenbrug, H. V.,	... Private Student.

D'Cruze, G.,	... Doveton College.
Dabee Prosaud,	... Lahore School.
Dabee Prosaud,	... Bhagulpore School.
Debendro Nauth Bose,	... Calcutta College.
Debendro Nauth Mitter,	... Oriental Seminary.
Debendro Nauth Neogee,	... Calcutta Training School.
Deen Doyal Sen,	... Burrisaul School.
Deno Nauth Chuckerbutty,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
Deno Nauth Dutt,	... South Boroe School.
Deno Nauth Mookerjea,	... Alipore School.
Deno Nauth Mookerjea,	... Jonye Training School.
Deno Nauth Sen,	... Teacher.
DeSilva, C.,	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Dewan Chand,	... Lahore Mission School.
Dhone Kristo Dey,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Dhurmo Narain Bhutto,	... Sylhet Mission School.
Dolall Chunder Dey,	... Ditto.
Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty,	... Pogose School.
Doorga Doss Doss,	... Ditto.
Doorga Doss Dutt,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Doorga Nauth Bagchee,	... Bauleah School.
Doorga Narain Ghose,	... Hindu School.
Doorga Nauth Mozoomdar,	... Bauleah School.
Doorga Prosaud Dutt,	... Commillah School.
Doorga Prosonno Mookerjee,	... Baraset School.
Douglas, J.,	... Civil Engineering College.
Dukhina Churn Bhattacharjea,	... Beerbhoom School.
Dwarka Mohun Doss,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Dwarka Nauth Dutt,	... Hindu School.
Dwarka Nauth Gupta,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Dwarka Nauth Sen,	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's Sch.
Eshan Chunder Bose,	... Jehanabad School.
Eshan Chunder Chuckerbutty,	... Mymensingh School.
Fattoo Nauth Doss,	... Pogose School.
Ferdinands, W. S.,	... Queen's College, Colombo.
Fukeer Chunder Sircar,	... Oriental Seminary.
Futtick Laul Mookerjea,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Fuzlur Rouff,	... Burrisaul School.

Gobindo Chunder Banerjea,	... Teacher.
Gobindo Chunder Doss,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Gobindo Chunder Ghosal,	... Calcutta College.
Gobindo Chunder Ghose,	... General Assembly's Inst.
Gobindo Chunder Sing,	... Patna Collegiate School.
Gomes, H. D.,	... Doveton College.
Goopee Nauth,	... Umritsur School.
Gooroo Doss Sein,	... Burrisaul School.
Gooroo Gobindo Bhoosun,	... Teacher.
Gooroo Nauth Banerjea,	... Kallypara Aided School.
Gooroo Prosunno Dutt,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
Gopal Chunder Banerjea,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Gopal Chunder Banerjea,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Gopal Chunder Bose,	... Howrah School.
Gopal Doss Banerjea,	... Hooghly Branch School.
Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty,	... Banglahazar School.
Gopal Chunder Dutt,	... L.M.S.Institution,Bhobanipore.
Gopal Chunder Dutt,	... Hindu School.
Gopal Chunder Mozoomdar,	... Oriental Seminary.
Gopal Doss,	... Umritsur School.
Gopal Kristo Ghose,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Gosto Behary Dhur,	... Seal's Free College.
Gour Chunder Biswas,	... Furreedpore School.
Gourango Chunder Sircar,	... Beauleah School.
Gourhurry Chuckerbutty,	... Bangalitolah Preparatory Sch.
Grindro Nauth Bose,	... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Grish Chunder Bagchee,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Grish Chunder Bose,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Grish Chunder Chowdry,	... Pogose School.
Grish Chunder Ghose,	... Garden Reach School.
Grish Chunder Gupto,	... Hindu School.
Guggun Chunder Sen,	... Commillah School.
Gulzar Behary,	... St. John's College, Agra.
Gungadhor Mookerjee,	... Bangalitolah Preparatory Sch.
Gungakissore Ghose,	... Teacher.
Gunga Narain Barrick,	... Ditto.
Gunpat Rao,	... Saugor School.
Haran Chunder Mookerjee,	... Barrackpore School.

Heera Lall Bagchee,	... Serampore College.
Heera Lall Mitter,	... Hindu School.
Heera Lall Mookerjee,	... Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
Heera Lall Seal,	... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Hem Chunder Banerjee,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
Hem Kally Chatterjee,	... London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.
Hem Chunder Dutt,	... Free Church Inst., Calcutta.
Hill, H. W.,	... Doveton College.
Horu Nauth Mozoomdar,	... Kishnagur Mission School.
Hurkissen,	... Lahore Mission School.
Hurryhur Chunder Sen,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Hurish Chunder Banerjee,	... Ampta Aided School.
Hurro Lall Dutt,	... Nizamut School.
Hurro Sunkur Bhattacharjee,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Hurry Madhub Mitter,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
Hurry Mohun Chatterjee,	... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Hurry Mohun Doss,	... Teacher.
Hurry Mohun Gangooly,	... Kallypara School.
Hurry Nath Dutt,	... Boroe School.
Hyland, J.,	... St. Xavier's College.
Imdad Hossein,	... Private Student.
Indur Behary,	... Muzufferpore School.
Indro Nath Banerjee,	... Bhaugulpore School.
Jadub Chunder Chatterjee,	... Noral Aided School.
Jadub Kristo Doss,	... Private Student.
Jadub Kristo Sen,	... Asiatic Training Institution.
Jayewardene, J. A.,	... Queen's College, Colombo.
Jeebanudo Bhattacharjee,	... Sanscrit College.
Jeebun Kristo Pall,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Jogendro Chunder Roy,	... Ditto.
Jogendro Nauth Muzumdar,	... Free Church Inst., Calcutta.
Jogendro Nauth Palit,	... Cuttack School.
Jogendro Nauth Roy,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
Jogendro Nauth Roy,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Jogesh Chunder Halder,	... Oriental Seminary.
Jogeshur Ghose,	... Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
Johory Lall Samunto,	... Burdwan Raja's School.

Joseph, J.,	... Civil Engineering College.
Joshoda Dolal Ghose,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Joteermoy Dutt,	... Hindu School.
Joykristo Chatterjee,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Judoo Nauth Ghose,	... Barrackpore School.
Judoo Nauth Sen,	... Seal's Free College.
Judoo Nauth Sookul,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Juggodish Chunder Bose,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Juggodishur Dutt,	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Juggodishur Mookerjee,	... Bancoorah School.
Jumeaux, A.,	... Queen's College, Colombo.
Kalberer, J. A.,	... Serampore College.
Kalla Chand Dey,	... Oriental Seminary.
Kally Coomar Burdhon,	... Nizamut School.
Kally Kinkur Dutt,	... Chittagong School.
Kally Kristo Chowdry,	... Burdwan Rajah's School.
Kally Prosunno Ghosal,	... Cuttack School.
Kally Prosunno Mookerjee,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Kaminee Coomar Gangoolly,	... Banglabazar School.
Kantee Chunder Biswas,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Karta Krishn,	... St. John's College, Agra.
Kashe Chunder Mozoomdar,	... Mymensingh School.
Kadar Nauth Ghose,	... Seal's Free College.
Kadar Nauth Biswas,	... Oriental Seminary.
Keshub Chunder Mookerjee,	... Purneah School.
Khetter Mohun Chunder,	... Oriental Seminary.
Khetter Mohun Sandel,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Khetter Mohun Sen Gupta,	... Sanscrit College.
Khetter Nauth Banerjee,	... Hallishur School.
Khetter Nauth Ghose,	... Konenuggur Seminary.
Khetter Nauth Ghuttuck,	... Purneah School.
Khetter Paul Chuckerbutty,	... Hindu School.
Kirty Chunder Deb,	... Sylhet Mission School.
Kishory Lall Mookerjee,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Kishory Lall Roy,	... Ditto.
Komul Kissen Roy Chowdry,	... Howrah School.
Koonjo Kishore Home,	... Mymensingh School.
Koylash Chunder Balo,	... Commillah School.

Koylash Chunder Bhattacharjee,	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Koylash Chunder Doss,	...	Midnapore School.
Koylash Chunder Doss Dutt,	...	Sanscrit College.
Koylash Chunder Chatterjee,	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Koylash Chunder Roy,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Koylash Chunder Sen,	...	Banglabazar School.
Krickenbeeck, C. J.,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Kristo Chunder Banerjee,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Kristo Coomar Doss,	...	Chittagong School.
Kristo Coomar Sen,	...	Pogose School.
Kristo Doss Banerjee,	...	Serampore College.
Kristo Gobindo Gossie,	...	Bancoorah School.
Kristo Kissore Dey,	...	Hindu School.
Lackersteen, J.,	...	Doveton College.
Luchme Narain Pundit,	...	Sarun School.
Lumsden, M. A.,	...	Doveton College.
Lyons, J. C.,	...	Private Student.
Madhub Chunder Ghose,	...	Bangalitolah Preparatory Sch.
Mahomed Abdool Quadir,	...	Balasure School.
Mahomed Asud Ali Khan,	...	Agra College.
Mahomed Menhaj Uddin,	...	Jessore School.
Mahomed Mostunser Bellah,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Mahomed Mothekuff,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Mahomed Wajed,	...	Burrisaul School.
Makun Lall,	...	Delhi School.
Makun Loll Sircar,	...	Seal's Free College.
Martyrose, C. A.,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mohadeo Dutt,	...	Sarun School.
Mohanundo Dey,	...	Bancoorah School.
Mohendro Chunder Banerjee,	...	Ditto.
Mohendro Lall Mookerjee,	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Mohendro Nath Dutt,	...	Barripore School.
Mohendro Nath Ghose,	...	Calcutta College.
Mohendro Nath Mullick,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Mohendro Nath Mitter,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohendro Nath Roy,	...	Hindu School.
Mohesh Chunder Sanial,	...	Jessore School.
Mohina Chunder Doss,	...	Pogose School.

Mohima Chunder Muzoomdar,	... Comercolly School.
Monmohun Ghose,	... Burdwan Raja's School.
Monmohun Roy,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Mothoor Mohun Bysack,	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
Mothoora Mohun Sircar,	... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Mudden Mohun Dey,	... Hindu School.
Mudhusudun Chowdry,	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Mudhusudun Doss,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Mutty Lall Chatterjee,	... Baraset School.
Mutty Lall Doss,	... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Mutty Lall Roy,	... Hooghly Branch School.
Nebarun Chunder Mookerjee,	... Private Student.
Nerode Koomar Sing,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nilcomul Bagchee,	... Teacher.
Nilmadhub Chatterjee,	... Bancoorah School.
Nilrutton Mitter,	... South Boroe School.
Nitto Gopal Chatterjee,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Nitty Nundo Roy,	... Beerbhoom School.
Nobin Kristo Khasnobish,	... Pogose School.
Nocoor Chunder Ghose,	... Benares College.
Nogendro Nath Chatterjee,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Nogendro Nath Mookerjee,	... Civil Engineering College.
Nottobur Chunder,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Nundo Lall Banerjee,	... Howrah School.
Nundo Lall Bhattacharjee,	... Ditto.
Nundo Lall Bhattacharjee,	... Santipore English School.
Nundo Lall Dey,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
Nundo Lall Sircar,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Nundiram Doss,	... Gowhatty School.
Nusseeruddeen Hyder,	... Colingah Branch School.
Odoyto Churn Chuckerbutty,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
Okhoy Chunder Paul,	... Kishnaghur Mission School.
Okhoy Coomar Roy Chowdry,	... Hindu School.
Omesh Chunder Chowdry,	... Pogose School.
Omesh Chunder Dey,	... London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.
Omesh Chunder Dutt,	... Ditto.
Omesh Chunder Moytri,	... Beaulah School.

Onadi Nath Mookerjea,	...	Ootterparah School.
Onil Chunder Mookerjea,	...	Hindu School.
Opendro Chunder Mookerjea,	...	Bancoorah School.
Opendro Lall Bose,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Opendro Nauth Sen,	...	London Missionary Society's Institution.
Ordho Chunder Bhadoory,	...	Private Student.
Osheny Coomar Chuckerbutty,	...	Pogose School.
Otendro Nundon Tagore,	...	Hindu School.
Otool Kissen Bose,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Otool Chunder Chatterjea,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Otool Chunder Mookerjea,	...	Sulkeah School.
Paranagama, J. R.,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Parbutty Churn Muzumdar,	...	Burrisaul School.
Peary Lall Audicarry,	...	Calcutta College.
Peary Lall Sen,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Peary Mohun Bose,	...	Noakholly School.
Peary Mohun Gupto,	...	Bansbarea Free Church Inst.
Peary Mohun Mookerjea,	...	London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.
Pereira, T.,	...	St. Xavier's College.
Pereira, T. H.,	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Perera, G.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Poorno Chunder Banerjea,	...	Ootterparah School.
Poorno Chunder Lahiry,	...	Santipore English School.
Porter, J.,	...	Bengal Academy.
Pran Bulub Dutt,	...	Cutwa School.
Prankrishna Chatterjea,	...	Sanscrit College.
Pran Nauth Biswas,	...	Mymensingh School.
Preo Nauth Doss,	...	Cossipore Aided School.
Preo Nauth Ghose,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Preo Nauth Mitter,	...	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Probhat Nauth Roy,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Probode Chunder Dutt,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Probodha Chunder Chatterjea,	...	Howrah School.
Procash Chunder Dey,	...	Pogose School.
Procash Chunder Mookerjea,	...	London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

Procash Chunder Roy,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Prosunno Chunder Ghose,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Banerjea,	... Alipore School.
Prosunno Coomar Bose,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Prosunno Coomar Bose,	... Bancoorah School.
Prosunno Coomar Chund,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Chatterjea,	... Khanakooll Kishnaghur A. S. School.
Prosunno Coomar Daneary,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Prosunno Coomar Roy,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Seal,	... Pogose School.
Prosunno Coomar Sen,	... Burrisaul School.
Protap Chunder Banerjea,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Puddolochun Palit,	... Howrah School.
Punchanun Dutt,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Pundit Jai Nauth,	... Lahore School.
Pundit Kanyah Lall,	... St. John's College.
Purmanundo Dutt,	... Bancoorah School.
Radha Canto Banerjee,	... Howrah School.
Radha Canto Chowdhry,	... Goburdungah School.
Radha Canto Ghose,	... Pogose School.
Radha Kissore Chuckerbutty,	... Ditto.
Radha Loll Roy,	... Private Student.
Radha Romun Dutt,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Radha Romun Sett,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Raj Coomar Chatterjea,	... Kallyparah Aided School.
Raj Coomar Mookerjea,	... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Raj Kissen Roy,	... Hooghly Branch School.
Raj Kristo Chuckerbutty,	... Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
Raj Kristo Mookerjee,	... Jonye Training School.
Raj Lall Ghose,	... General Assembly's Inst.
Raj Mohun Banerjea,	... Ooterparah School.
Rakhal Chunder Ghose,	... Seal's Free College.
Rakhal Doss Dutt,	... Oriental Seminary.
Ram Chand,	... Lahore School.
Ram Chunder Mozoomdar,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Ram Churn Mookerjea,	... Pooree School.
Ram Coomar Dey,	... Sylhet Mission School.

Ramdhone Mookerjea,	... Boroee School.
Ram Doyal Ghose,	.... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Ramgopal Sen,	.... Bhaugulpore School.
Ram Jadub Tolapatro,	.... Baulcah School.
Ramjis Rai,	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Ramkissen,	... Umritsur School.
Ramkissen Sandel,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Ramkrishna Chatterjea,	... Sanscrit College.
Ram Krishna Chatterjea,	... Joy Narain's College.
Ram Loll Sen,	.... Burrisaul School.
Ram Loll Roy,	... Kishnagur Mission School.
Ram Prosad Bose,	... Balasore School.
Ram Ram Dutt,	... Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Ram Rutten Pattuck,	... Cutwa School.
Reid, R. J.,	... Doveton College.
Rhedoy Chunder Bose,	... Bora Aided School.
Rhedoy Chunder Chatterjea,	... Bancoorah School.
Rhedoy Nauth Chatterjea,	... Ditto.
Rojoni Canto Banerjea,	... Burrisaul School.
Rojoni Canto Sen,	... Commillah School.
Rojoni Nauth Bose,	... Tagoriah Aided School.
Romoni Canto Sen,	... Bauleah School.
Romunkisto Dey,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Ruma Nauth Bose,	... Mozufferpore School.
Ruma Nauth Ghose,	... General Assembly's Inst.
Russick Chunder Sen,	... Burrisaul School.
Russick Loll Bose,	... General Assembly's Inst.
Russick Loll Bose,	... Barrackpore School.
Russoraj Chuckerbutty,	... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Rye Chunder Nusker,	... Colootollah Branch School.
Saroda Coomar Banerjee,	... Private Student.
Saroda Kristo Doss,	... Dossora Aided Vernacular Sch.
Saroda Prosaud Nengy,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Scott, A. E.,	... Doveton College.
Senanayake, B. A.,	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Sham Behary,	... Bareilly College.
Sham Lal Mullick,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
Shamsunder Doss,	... Chittagong School.

Shama Churn Dutt,	...	Hindu School.
Shama Churn Nundy,	....	Calcutta Training Academy.
Shama Prosaud Roy,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Shama Puddo Chowdry,	...	Ditto.
Shib Chunder Dutt,	....	Hindu School.
Shib Chunder Koolovi,	...	Calcutta Training School.
Shibdoss Bhattacharjee,	...	Serampore College.
Shibohurry Pattock,	....	Barripore Aided School.
Shidhoo Nath Banerjee,	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Shitul Prosaud,	...	Calcutta College.
Shiva Chunder Bhattacharjee,	...	Joy Narain's College.
Shorooop Chunder Chand,	...	Sylhet Mission School.
Shoshe Bhushun Banerjee,	...	Calcutta Training School.
Shoshe Bhushun Bose (1st),	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Shoshe Bhushun Bose (2nd),	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee (Senior),	...	Barrackpore School.
Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee (Junior),	...	Ditto.
Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee (Junior),	...	Ootterparah School.
Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee,	....	Howrah School.
Shreedam Churn Chunder,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Shumboo Nath Dutt,	...	Pogose School.
Sitta Nauth Banerjee,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sitta Nath Mookerjee,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Soolokhun Mull,	...	Lahore Mission School.
Srish Chunder Dutt,	...	Calcutta Training School.
Soorjo Coomar Bysack,	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Soorjo Kanto Mitter,	...	Calcutta Training School.
Shree Churn Mookerjee,	....	Ootterparah School.
Sree Dhur Ghose,	...	Myapore Aided School.
Sreenath Chunder Bose,	...	Midnapore School.
Sree Nath Chuckerbutty,	...	General Assembly's Inst.
Sree Nath Doss,	...	Jessore School.
Sree Nath Mitter,	...	Santipore English School.
Steven, H. F.,	...	La Martiniere College.
Stork, E. S.,	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Sunsar Chunder Sen Gupto,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Surrut Chunder Mookerjee,	...	Private Student.
Sustibur Mookerjee,	...	Civil Engineering College.

Tacoor Doss Banerjee,	... Kunnogur Seminary.
Taffuzul Hossein,	... Beauleah School.
Tajumol Hossein,	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Tajummool Hossein,	... Bareilly College.
Tara Churn Roy,	... Ranaghat School.
Tara Puddo Banerjee,	... Jessore School.
Tara Puddo Ghose,	... Goopeenathpore Aided School.
Tara Prosunno Ghose,	... Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
Tarasunker Doss,	... Burrisaul School.
Tareny Churn Mookerjee,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Tareny Churn Sen,	... Pogose School.
Taruck Chunder Sen,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Taruck Nath Mitter,	... Noral Aided School.
Tej Chunder Bose,	... Calcutta College.
Thakur Doss,	... Lahore Mission School.
Thomas, W.,	... Doveton College.
Thudman, J. J.,	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Tillekeratne, D. A.,	... Queen's College, Colombo.
Tin Cowry Gupto,	... Calcutta Training School.
Torah, J. M.,	... La Martiniere College.
Toupaint, B. A.,	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Troilokho Nath Mitter,	... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Tulluttuff Hossein,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Umbica Churn Ghose,	... Ampta Aided School.
Unnoda Prosaud Chatterjee,	... Saorapooly Aided School.
Watson, A.,	... Jullunder Mission School.
Welsh, J. W.,	... Doveton College.
Woodoy Narion Sing,	... Burdwan Rajah's School.
Wooma Churn Banerjee,	... Baraset School.
Wooma Churn Roy,	... Jerat Aided School.
Wooma Lochun Mozoomdar,	... Commillah School.
Woomesh Chunder Bose,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Woomesh Chunder Ghose,	... Pogose School.
Woomesh Chunder Mitter,	... Sarun School.
Wyatt, F.,	... Doveton College.
Wyatt, E. N.,	... Ditto.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND MEDALS.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At L. M. S. Degree.

In Midwifery, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

Mohindro Loll Sircar,	...	1861	Medical College.
Nittanundo Nundy,	...	1862	Ditto.

In Surgery, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

Rajkristo Banerjee,	...	1861	Medical College.
E. L. Koch,	...	1862	Ditto.
F. Keyt,	...	1863	Ditto.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,	...	1864	Ditto.

In Medicine, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

*Mohindro Lall Sircar,	...	1861	Medical College.
*Nittanundo Nundy,	...	1862	Ditto.
Kalla Chand Halder,	...	1863	Ditto.

At the First Examination for the Degree of L. M. S.

In Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Rajkristo Banerjee,	...	1858	Medical College.
A. W. D. Bandernaike,	...	1859	Ditto.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,	...	1862	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Dey,	...	1863	Ditto.
Gobindo Chunder Chatterjee,	...	1864	Ditto.

In Chemistry, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Nobin Chunder Mitter,	...	1858	Medical College.
E. L. Koch,	...	1859	Ditto.
Radharomun Roodroo,	...	1860	Ditto.
Doyal Chunder Shome,	...	1862	Ditto.
Junnorunjon Paul,	...	1863	Ditto.
Haran Chunder Dutt,	...	1864	Ditto.

* Receives one Scholarship only, under para. 33 of the Regulations.

In Materia Medica, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

G. D. McReddie,	...	1858	Medical College.
Kamickhya Nauth Acharjee,	...	1859	Ditto.
Kalla Chand Holdar,	...	1860	Ditto.
Baney Madub Bose,	...	1862	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Banerjee,	...	1863	Ditto.

In Botany, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Mohindro Loll Sircar,	...	1858	Medical College.
Nittanundo Nundy,	..	1859	Ditto.
Joseph Carbery,	..	1860	Ditto.
Kedar Nath Dutt,	..	1863	Ditto.

In Physiology Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Mutty Lall Mitter,	..	1864	Medical College.
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Gold Medals.

At B. L. Degree Examination.

Opendro Nath Mitter,	..	1862	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Boycunt Nath Sen,	..	1864	Ditto.

At L. C. E. Degree Examination.

Denonath Sen,	..	1861	Civil Engineering Coll.
Ramrutten Muzumdar,	..	1862	Ditto.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

1. Presidency College, (General and Law Depts.)
Calcutta.
2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Civil Engineering College, Calcutta.
4. Hooghly College.
5. Dacca College.
6. Kishnaghur College.
7. Berhampore College.
8. Agra College.
9. Benares College.
10. Saugor School.
11. Sanscrit College.
12. Ajmere School.
13. Bareilly College.
14. Patna College.

(Unconnected with Government.)

15. Bishop's College.
16. Doveton College, Calcutta.
17. St. Paul's School.
18. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
19. La Martinière College, Calcutta.
20. London Missionary Society's Institution, Bho-
wanipore.
21. Serampore College.
22. Queen's College, Colombo.
23. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
24. St. John's College, Agra.
25. Joy Narain's College, Benares.
26. St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions or departments of Institutions may be affiliated for Law, Medicine, Civil Engineering, and for the B. A. Degree.

2. The power of affiliating rests with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other Chief Educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and, if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain :—

(a) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(b) A statement shewing the provision made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(c) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for 5 years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in their Despatch No. 62, dated 13th September, 1854. The scheme was originally prepared by the Council of Education in the early part of 1854, at the request of the Marquis of Dalhousie, then Governor-General of India.

To carry out this scheme, an allowance of Rs. 7,640 per mensem was sanctioned for the instructive establishment.

Eight Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to this College, and are tenable by graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A. viz. :

The Burdwan Scholarship,value 50 Rs. a month.

„ Dwarkanath Tagore,.....	„	50	„	„
„ Bird,	„	40	„	„
„ Ryan,.....	„	40	„	„
„ Jeypore,.....	„	30	„	„
„ Hindu College 3 Scholarships @ 30 each.				

The College is open to all classes of the community. All students pay an admission fee of Rs. 10. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 10 and in the Law Department one of 5 Rupees.

Students are admissible on producing a certificate of having passed the University Entrance Examination, or on passing an Examination at the College, of the same nature as that for University Entrance Candidates.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Branch.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A., Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. J. Sanders, Professor of English Literature.

Mr. E. B. Cowell, M. A. Professor of History (on leave.)

Mr. W. Grapel, M. A. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Mr. J. Stephenson, B. A. Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Mr. H. F. Blanford, Professor of Natural Science.

Baboo Kisto Comul Bhattacharjee, B. A. Professor of Vernacular Literature.

Mr. E. R. Ives, B. A. Assistant Professor of Literature.

Mr. P. Hordern, B. A. Assistant Professor of Literature.

Mr. J. S. Rees, Assistant Professor of History.

Mr. Stigant, Assistant Professor of History (on leave.)

Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, offg. Assistant Professor of History.

Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjee, Assistant Professor of Vernacular Literature.

Law Branch.

Mr. W. A. Montriou, Professor of Jurisprudence and Indian Law.

Mr. J. Goodeve, Professor of English Law (on leave.)

Mr. W. Grapel, M. A., *Officiating.*

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck, in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of Scholarship-holders, free Students and paying Students. The number of Free Students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying Students are required to pay an admission fee of Co.'s Rs. 15, and 5 Rs. per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students; they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College Regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rupees (400) four hundred a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows :

To *Students of the 4th and 5th years, 14

Senior Scholarships at 12 Rupees a month, ... 168 0 0

* For Students of these two years, University Scholarships are also available, and, for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship likewise.

To Students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month,	64	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month,	40	0	0
To Students of the 2nd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month,	64	0	0
To Students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto,	64	0	0
Total, per mensem,	Rs. 400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to Students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose, according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years, on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c. of the holder may be awarded to Students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations.) Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations.) Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.
		<i>Hospital and Dispensary attendance.</i> Medl. Wards } 6 months. } Surgl. Wards } ditto. } With Clinl. Lect. } and Clinl. } Instruction. }	With Clinl. Lect. } and Clinl. } Instruction. } Medl. Wards } 3 months. } Surgl. do. do., } Eye Infirmary } ditto. } Outdoor Dis- } pensary do. } With Clinl. Lect. } and Clinl. } Instruction. }	<i>Practical Midwifery.</i> Medl. Wards } 3 months. } Surgl. do. do., } Eye Infirmary } ditto. } Outdoor Dis- } pensary do. } With Clinl. Lect. } and Clinl. } Instruction. }

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend Lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the Junior Subjects, with which they may not feel themselves familiar, during their third year.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Urdu.

2. The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of the Government of India and is as follows.

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery. Practical Pharmacy.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Dissection of Surgical Regions.

Hospital attendance.

Medical Wards	4	Medical Wards	6
months.		months.	
Surgical Wards	4	Surgical Wards	6
months.		months.	
Outdoor Dispensary	4		
months.			

3. If duly qualified, the Student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native Doctor.

4. The Students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as Soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in civil hospitals and dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of Study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed instead of the Urdu as a medium of communication.

The Students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar Examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The Students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Curator of the Museum.	}	J. Ewart, M. D.
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Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology,	}	J. Ewart, M. D.
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Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery,	}	S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.
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1st Demonstrator of Ana- tomy.	}	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Nilma- dhub Mookerjee.
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2nd ditto ditto ditto,	{	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Juggo- bundoo Bose, M. D.
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Professor of Botany,	{	T. Anderson, M. D.
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Professor of Materia Me- dica and Clinical Medicine,	}	Norman Chevers, M. D.
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Officiating Professor,	S. C. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry,	F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
Professor of Medicine,	E. Goodeve, M. D., (<i>on leave.</i>)
Officiating Professor,	Norman Chevers, M. D.
Professor of Surgery,	J. Fayrer, M. D., F. R. C. S.
Professor of Midwifery,	T. E. Charles, M. D. (offg.)
Professor of Medical Juris- prudence,	} C. T. O. Woodford, M. D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery,	} C. Archer, M. D.
Officiating Professor,	F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
Professor of Dentistry,	J. P. Smith, M. D.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR
CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy,	{ Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Tumiz Khan.
Teacher of Materia Medica,	{ Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Doorga Doss Kur.
Teacher of Medicine,	{ Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Prosono Coomar Mitter.
Teacher of Surgery,	{ Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Ram Na- rain Doss.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

<i>Principals.</i>	<i>Secretaries.</i>
1835 M. J. Bramley.	1837 David Hare,
1856 J. McRae, M. D.	1841 F. J. Mouat, M. D.
1856 T. W. Wilson, M. D.	1854 E. Goodeve, M. B.
1857 W. C. B. Eatwell, M. D.	1855 F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
1860 S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.	(officiating.)
1861 N. Chevers, M. D.	

College of Civil Engineering, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was established by Government, in 1856, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

The course of instruction extends over three years, and is adapted to the Regulations of the University in the Faculty of Engineering.

Any person may be admitted to the College who has passed the Entrance Examination of the University. Applications for admission are to be made to the Principal on or before the 20th of May.

The annual session commences on the 23rd of May in each year, and closes on the 1st of May.

The Government of India is prepared to give, and for the present guarantees employment, within the following limits yearly, to such students as pass the test for the Public Works Department, laid down in Chapter II. of the Public Works Code, viz.

5 appointments in the Engineer branch.	} 2 to Europeans. 3 to Natives.	{ Salary beginning with from Rs. 100 to 200 per mensem.
13 ditto ditto in the upper subordi- nate branch.		
	} 5 to Europeans. 8 to Natives.	{ Salary beginning with 60 Rs. per mensem.
30 ditto ditto in the lower subordi- nate branch.		
	} 30 to Natives.	{ Salary beginning with 25 Rs. or 40 Rs. per mensem, ac- cording to qualifi- cation.

These appointments will be given, as prizes, to the most distinguished students when the number of those that

qualify exceeds the limits specified. All are appointed on probation for the first year.

Holders of Government Scholarships are permitted to retain them in this College, Scholarships. subject to the usual conditions.

There are two "Forbes" Scholarships (instituted to perpetuate the memory of Major General Forbes of the Bengal Engineers, each of Rupees 10 per mensem in value, tenable for one year, subject to progress.

All prizes are awarded on the same conditions that obtain in the other Government Colleges, viz. :—no student over 21 years of age can receive a scholarship, nor if over 23 years, a prize.

All students pay an Entrance fee of Rs. 10 and a monthly fee during the first year of Rs. 3, during the second year of Rs. 4 and during the third year of Rs. 5.

A limited number of outstudents are permitted to attend the College on payment, in advance, Outstudents. of a fee of Rs. 15 each session, for each branch of study they desire instruction in. They are not required to undergo any Entrance Examination, but must produce satisfactory testimony of good character, and must, in every way, conform to the Regulations of the College. They are not permitted to compete with the regular students at the public Examinations for Prizes or Scholarships. In the prosecution of their studies, they have the same advantages as the regular students. An out-student joining after the commencement of a session, must pay the full fees for that session.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.

Mr. T. Martin, B. A. and C. E. (*officiating.*)

PROFESSORS.

Engineering.

Mr. T. Martin, B. A. and C. E.

Mathematics.

Mr. H. Scott Smith, B. A. T. C. D.

*Constructive Design and Surveying.*Lieut. G. S. Hills, Royal Engineers, (*on leave*).Mr. Stirling, (*officiating.*)*Surveying and Topographical drawing.*(*Vacant.*)*Drawing.*

Mr. Colesworthy Grant.

MASTERS.

Surveying and Engineering.

Baboo Khetter Nath Bhattacharjea.

Mathematics.

Baboo Taruck Nath Dutt, B. L.



Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was founded in 1824, for the encouragement of the study of the Sanscrit language and literature, and at first Sanscrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to all respectable Hindus, without any distinction of caste. The Schooling fee is one Rupee per month. The upper students read the University Course. There are twenty senior Scholarships, varying from twenty to

ten Rupees per month, and ten Junior Scholarships of eight Rupees each.

All the students, with the exception of the two last classes, learn Sanscrit and English.

A valuable Sanscrit Library of Manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of 300 Rupees per annum is chiefly applied to the purchase of standard English works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

ENGLISH.

Principal,	Edward B. Cowell, M. A., (<i>on leave</i>).
Officiating,	Prosonnocumar Sarbadhicary.
Head master,	Kaliprasounno Chatterjee.
Second ditto,	Tarineechurn Chatterjee.
Third ditto,	Poresh Nath Banerjee, B. A.
And two other English Masters.	

SANSKRIT.

Professor of Philosophy,...	Joynarayan Sharma.
Ditto of Law,	Bharatchandra Sharma.
Ditto of Rhetoric,	Premchandra Sharma.
Ditto of Literature,	Dwarakanath Sharma.
Ditto of Grammar,	Taranath Sharma.
And eight other Grammar Pundits.	

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mohammed Moshim, a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman who dying without heirs, in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual

income of 45,000 Rupees, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the Funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus fund of Rs. 861,100. This fund was devoted to founding and endowing the Hooghly College. It was further increased by a portion of the original Zemindari and by the lapse of various pensions with which the estate had been burdened.

It consists of two departments, an English and an Arabic, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

	English.		Oriental.	
	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.
Government, .....	...	...	11	15
Mohammed Moh-sim's Scholarships,	...	...	2	...
Ranee Kuttiani's Scholarship,	2	...	...	...
Hooghly Zemindari Scholarship, .....	...	2	...	...

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

R. Thwaytes, B. A.,	Principal.
Rev. J. Graves, M. A.	Professor of Literature.
Gobind Chunder Seromonee, ...	Head Pundit.

Arabic Department.

Vacant, Head Moulvee.
 Three Arabic Teachers (Moulvees.)

**Dacca College.**

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School, by the General Committee of Public Instruction in the year 1835. In 1841, it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 3-8.

A silver Medal, called the Donnally prize, is awarded annually of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkarree Commissioner's office in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnally.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

W. Brennand, Principal.

G. Bellett, M. A., Professor.

S. Lobb, M. A., Professor.

Shomanath Mookerjee, Assistant Professor.

Opendronath Mitter, M. A. & B. L., Law Lecturer.



Kishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government, in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 3-8.

The College building is a noble edifice, standing upon 3 beegahs of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected, at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Rani Surnomoye of Cossimbazar.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,—Afred Smith, M. A.

Head Master,—W. Masters.

2nd Ditto,—Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt.

Nine native teachers and two Pundits.

PRINCIPALS.

1845 Captain D. L. Richardson.

1846 Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.

1855 Edward Lodge, B. A.

1857 James Graves, M. A. (officiating).

1857 Leonidas Clint, B. A.

1858 Alfred Smith, M. A.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was opened in November, 1853. A College building is in course of erection; the foundation stone having been laid by the Lieutenant-Governor on Wednesday the 29th July, 1863. The local contributions to the building, with accruing interest, amount to upwards of fifty-eight thousand Rupees, to which it is expected, the Government will add an equal sum.

Annual Prizes to the amount of Rs. 150 are given by Government, and the native community usually contribute about three to four hundred more.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3-8.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Robert Hand, Principal.

David Carnduff, Head Master.

Eshan Chandra Banerjya, Second Master.

Baboo Hurry Doss Ghose, *officiating*.

Eleven assistant English Teachers and three Pundits.



Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862 and raised to a College in 1864. Instruction is given, up to the stand-

ard of the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta, in Science, History, English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Professor.

J. V. Rogers.

Masters.

J. Behrndt.

T. P. Manuel.

L. F. L. Fenvre.

Hurry Lal Roy, B. A.



Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Agra College is partly supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was established by the direction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1823-4, and placed under the superintendence of a local Committee, consisting of the Government Officials of the place, with a paid Secretary, who also acted as overseer of the Institution.

It was opened to all classes of the population, and "was designed to diffuse more widely than Native Schools, the possession of useful knowledge, to give a command of the language of ordinary life, and of official business—to teach, principally, Hindee and Persian, with the native mode of keeping accounts (Leelavattee) and to have instruction in Sanskrit and Arabic. It was not designed to impart an elementary Education: the pupils were expected to have made considerable progress before their admission."

Separate teachers of Sanskrit, Hindee, Persian, and Arabic were appointed. All were taught gratuitously, and more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole received stipendiary allowances.

Subsequently, in successive years, the introduction of new subjects, and the addition of new teachers gradually changed the character of the Institution, from that of a purely Oriental School to that of an Anglo-Vernacular College, with upper and lower departments of study, having a Principal, and containing (1862) no pupil who does not study English with Urdu or Hindee.

ENDOWMENTS, &c.

This College is endowed by a fund in the districts of Agra and Allyghur, amounting to about a lakh and a half of rupees, from villages formerly held by Gungadhur Pundit, (who held his Jágir, under Educational services, from a late Rajah of Gwalior); the interest of which fund and the annual collections from the villages exceeded 20,000 Rupees. To this have been added, from time to time, by Government, additional allowances for Teachers, Scholarships, &c., both sources of revenue amounting annually to about 35,000 Rupees. There are also Scholarships endowed by various private benefactors amounting to one hundred Rupees a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.—K. Deighton, B. A.

Officiating Professor of Literature and History.—R. A. Lloyd, B. A.

Professor of Mathematics.— (Vacant).

Head Master.—S. E. Marston.

FEES.

The fees of Students vary with the income of the parents. Those whose monthly income is Rs. 100, pay Rs. 5; those who have Rs. 70, pay Rs. 3; and those who have only Rs. 30, pay one Rupee: all incomes under Rs. 30 are charged 8 annas per month. An entrance fee of 2 Rupees is paid by all.

Queen's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Benares Sanscrit College was founded by Government in 1791 for the cultivation of the language, literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830 an English Institution was established, distinct from the Sanscrit College at first, but incorporated with it in 1853.

MONTHLY AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

English Scholarships,	Rs. 365	0	0
Sanscrit ditto,	113	0	0
Anglo-Sanscrit ditto,	185	0	0
<hr/>			
Total Rupees,	663	0	0

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

- Ralph T. H. Griffith, M. A., Principal.
- E. E. Rogers, M. A. Professor of Mathematics (on leave to Europe.)
- Bireshwar Mittra, M. A. Officiating ditto.
- D. Tresham, Lecturer in Chemistry (temporary).
- Kali Nath Mozoomdar, ditto Physiology (temporary).
- E. H. H. Goulding, Head Master.
- E. R. Watts, Supernumerary Master.
- A. S. Phillips, B. A. Assistant ditto.
- C. S. Platts, Assistant to Principal.
- Sixteen Native Masters.

SANSKRIT DEPARTMENT.

- H. Kern, Ph. D., Anglo-Sanscrit Professor.
- Pramada Doss Mittra, Assistant ditto.
- Thirteen Pundits.
- Two English Teachers.

FORMER SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS.

Captain Fell.

John Muir, C. S.

Major Thoresby.

Rev. A. W. Wallis, M. A.

James R. Ballantyne, LL. D.

**Bareilly College.**

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces. It was opened as a school in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The College building was erected in 1842, at a cost of Rs. 40,000 contributed partly by Government, and partly by private subscriptions, including one of Rupees 5000 from His Highness the Nawab of Rampore.

The average number of pupils attending the College in 1862 was 345.

The College is open to all classes, on payment of entrance and monthly tuition fee; the latter varies from eight annas to five Rupees according to the income of the parents or guardians of the boys. Seven senior and sixteen junior Scholarships, aggregating Rs. 214 per mensem, were gained by pupils in the Departmental and University Examinations of 1862.

Attached to the College is a boarding house, opened in 1860, for pupils from Tehsili and other district schools. It contains 44 lads, of whom 7 are Mussulmans, 14 Brahmans and the rest Hindoos of other castes.

COLLEGE ESTABLISHMENT.

H. Templeton,—Principal. E. Constable, M. A.—Mathematical Professor.

J. Graves,—Head master. Sixteen junior Masters and teachers.

**Saugor School.**

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.

Instruction in languages is given in English, Urdu and Hindi.—The first of which is compulsory on all students.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Nine Government scholarships of the annual aggregate value of Rs. 360.

FEES.

The fees are regulated by the income of the parents; and range from 4 annas a month upwards for each student.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, G. Wiggins.

Second Master, W. H. Bachman.

Assistant Master, J. H. Firth.

Head Pundit, Beharilal.

Head Maulavi, Khalilullah.

And seven Junior English and Vernacular Masters.



Ajmere Collegiate School.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This Institution, after having been closed for many years, was re-established in the early part of 1851, under the management of the late Dr. Buch, who was subsequently appointed to the Principalship of the College at Bareilly. In 1861 it was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular School.

FEES.

Students are admitted on the payment of an Entrance fee equivalent to the tuition fee at which their parents' incomes may be rated.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The only endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore is distributed into 12 junior scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends.

Connected with the school are an Observatory, which is used for giving instruction in practical Astronomy, and a Lithographic Press. A well supplied library, which owes many of its most valuable works to the munificent bequest of the late lamented Col. Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, is accessible alike to residents of the station and pupils of the school.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

J. F. Goulding, Superintendent.

J. Statham, Head Master.

Pundit Amoluk Chund, teacher of Mathematics and 2nd English Master.

Vacant, 1st Persian Teacher.

Pundit Sheo Narain, 1st Hindi Teacher.

Ten assistant Teachers.

Queen's College, Colombo, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1859.

This Institution was founded, under the name of the Colombo Academy in the year 1836, during the government of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, and is supported by the Government of Ceylon, who pay all the salaries and other necessary expenses; these are in part repaid by the fees received from the students, which vary from £1-15 annually, in the lowest classes, to £7-10 in the highest.

The only endowment is the "Turnour Prize," which was instituted in 1843, from a fund raised for the purpose of testifying respect for the memory of the late Hon'ble George Turnour, at which time the following resolution was passed by the subscribers.

"That the interest of the money raised (£190) be devoted to give one prize yearly in the Colombo Academy, to the most advanced and best conducted scholars; that the sum so awarded be called 'The Turnour Prize,' and be placed under such regulations as the Central School Commission may establish."

In the year 1861, a Resolution was passed by the Central School Commission of Ceylon, establishing seven Queen's Scholarships in connexion with Queen's College; three being junior Scholarships, of the value of £12 per annum, tenable for three years by students in the Upper School of the Academy, to be awarded to the best answerers at the annual competitive Examinations open to all Candidates; and four being senior Scholarships, of the value of £20 per annum, tenable for four years by students in Queen's College, Colombo, one to be awarded each year to that student who, at the University Entrance Examination, shall stand first

of the Ceylon Candidates in the order of merit in the first division.

The Colombo Academy was, for many years, the only Institution in the Island, with the exception of one supported by the American Board of Missions at Batticotta near Jaffna, which professed to give a liberal education to its alumni. Several of its former students have filled and are now filling high offices on the Bench of the Supreme Court, in the Executive and Legislative Councils of Ceylon, and in other important positions.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1836 Rev. Joseph Marsh.

1838 Rev. John Fearby Haslam, A. M., Cambridge.

1842 Rev. Barcroft Boake, A.B., T.C.D.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.

Rev. Barcroft Boake, A.B., T.C.D.

Professors.

John Henry Marsh, Edinburgh.

Walter Joseph Sendall, A. B., Cambridge.

Assistants.

Edwin Ludovici.

Adrian de Zoysa.

Daniel Gogerly.

Marcellus Perera.

John Perera.

Egbert Ludikens.

— Jansz.

— Fritsz.

Gabriel Fernando.

Vincent Siding.

Drawing Master.

Vander Straat.



Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College was designed by Bishop Middleton, primarily as an aid to evangelistic work ; which its members were to labour to promote as well by the education of native and other youths, to be employed as missionaries, catechists, or school-masters, as by the composition of books and tracts. In 1830 the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students, not intended for clerical or educational work.

FOUNDATION.

One fellowship, founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships, founded by various societies and individuals.

The holders of scholarships have rooms, boarding, and tuition, free of charge.

TRUSTEES.

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

VISITOR.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

MEMBERS.

W. Kay, D.D.,* *Principal*.

T. Skelton, M. A. *Senior Professor*.

Krishna Mohan Banerjea,† *Second Professor*.

PRINCIPALS.

1821 William Hodge Mill.

1841 George Undy Withers.

1849 William Kay.

* Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford.

† Member of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service.

Doveton College.

(FOUNDED, 1855.)

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day-school, which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education.—In 1855 a legacy of two lakhs and 30,000 Rupees, was bequeathed to the Institution, by the late Captain John Doveton.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Two scholarships varying in value from Rs. 15 to 25 per month, are annually given to the two students who pass highest in the First division in the Entrance Examination or First Examination in Arts—The number which may be held simultaneously is restricted to eight—If held along with a Government Scholarship, its amount is deducted from the above sums. Each scholarship carries with it the privilege of free education.

A gold medal of the value of Rs. 120, is annually given to the best scholar in one of the advanced classes.

VISITOR.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.

Secretary.—R. A. Fink.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Classics and Philosophy, J. W. McCrindle, M. A., Principal.

Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, H. Blochmann.

English Literature, History, Physiology, &c., H. Roberts.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. A. Morgan.

1855 George Smith.

1859 J. W. McCrindle, M. A.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845 and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

FOUNDATION, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

1. *Foundation*.—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarship*.—Two scholarships of 20 Rupees a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

Present Scholar :—Charles Kirkpatrick.

3. *Prizes*.—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

Medal list for 1862 :—Charles Kirkpatrick, College Dept. Charles Paterson, School Department.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The subjects of Examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read, are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

LIST OF RECTORS.

1847 Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.

1849 Rev. S. Slater.

1852 Rev. H. Sells.

1852 Rev. J. Richards, M.A.

1855 Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.

1859 Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.

1862 Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.

PATRON.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Visitors.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

The Rev. the Principal of the Bishop's College.

Instructive Staff.

Rector, Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.

Divinity and Classics, Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.

History and English Literature, R. Boycott, Cheltenham Training College.

Mathematics, G. H. Simmons, Cheltenham Training College.

Free Church Institution.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youth under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments, a College department, and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the College department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, and Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanscrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of Natural and Revealed religion.

For the last 20 years, the average number of pupils has exceeded a thousand; of whom about a hundred and fifty belong to the College department.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small scholarships of 5 or 6 rupees per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins' Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

1. Endowed prizes :—The Hawkins' gold medal of Rs. 100 to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Memorial Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of 40 or 50 Rupees, founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe:

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for especial exercises or essays.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

Professors and Teachers, Rev. W. C. Fyfe, Rev. K. S. Macdonald M. A.; Rev. J. D. Don; W. Robson, M. D.; Umesh Chandra Sarkar, B. A.; Ishan Chandra Ghose; Umesh Chandra Chatterjea; Ishan Chandra Singha; Brojonath Sarma; Romanath Sarma; with upwards of 20 assistant native Teachers and Pundits in the School Department.

SCHOLARS.

A considerable number are Under-graduates of the Calcutta University; some have obtained the degree of B. A. Of those who have been trained in the Institution, several are now ordained ministers of the gospel; some have proved successful teachers in Government and other Colleges and schools; some have excelled in the medical and other departments; some occupy the office of Deputy Magistrates and other influential posts in the general service of Govern-

ment, and many are honourably employed in connection with Mercantile, Railway, Surveying and other operations of public utility.



La Martinicre College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France, and a Major-general in the service of His Majesty, the King of Oude. By his will he bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government of the Supreme Court.

GOVERNORS.

The Governor-General, the members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The four Governors so elected, with one of the ex-officio Governors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

FOUNDATION BOYS.

The Governors from time to time, select from among the Christian population of Calcutta, a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 75 boys on the establishment of the school. These boys are entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the school. Boarders and day-scholars may be admitted at the discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the 1st March, 1836. It is divided into two departments, College and School. The Educational Staff consists of a Principal, a Head Master, and five assistant Masters, together with Surveying, Drawing and Music Masters and a Pundit.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversary of the death of the Founder, to the head boy of the College department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Two Scholarships are also then awarded, tenable for two years, one in the College Department of Rs. 20 a month, one in the 1st class of the school, of Rs. 16.

ACTING GOVERNORS.

The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.

The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr.

The Hon'ble G. Campbell.

The Ven. Archdeacon Pratt.

The Rev. J. C. Herdman.

Secretary and Medical Officer, F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

PRINCIPAL.

C. W. Hatten, B. A.

Head Master.

J. T. D. Cameron, Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London.

Assistant Masters.

J. Thurlow, Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London.

G. Davis. H. Gick. J. Hodges. G. J. Forbes. Drawing Master, C. Augier. Surveying Master, T. A. Jones. Music Master, C. J. Desterbique. Pundit, Ramnarain Mookerjee.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a Library, a Hall, and fourteen class-rooms, was first opened.

It is supported by the funds of the London Missionary Society, by voluntary contributions, and by a fee of eight annas levied on each scholar. The number of scholars usually in the Institution is nearly 500. A branch school at Behala has an attendance of 130.

It is intended to give a thoroughly good secular and Christian education in English. The course of study comprehends English, Indian and General History; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mathematics; Bengali Grammar and Literature; Sanscrit Grammar; Christian Evidences, and English Literature. Besides the general department, there is, connected with the Institution, a theological class for training Christian natives for Missionary work.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. Mullens, D. D., Principal.

Rev. E. Storrow.

Rev. W. Johnson, M. A.

Mr. A. H. Joyce.

Fourteen native teachers and one pundit.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's

College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to pupils of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as in the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of study is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to the wants of this country. One or two years training in the elementary division is generally required before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class. The successive higher classes are organized in accordance with the University curriculum and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars, at the Christmas Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Very Rev. J. De Vos, Rector.

Rev. L. Veys, Prefect of Studies.

Rev. Charles de Pennaranda, Prefect of Discipline.

Professors and Masters.

Rev. J. Carbonnelle, M. A. Mr. W. L. Johnston.

Rev. F. Carette. Moonshee Wahid Khan.

Rev. M. Cornelius. Pundit GopaulChunder Ghose.

Rev. H. Everard. Drawing Master—J. Bennett.

Rev. C. Sapat. Music Master—M. Desterbecq.

Rev. H. Shea. Two Sub-prefects.

Scrampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of

India, by the Rev. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman and W. Ward, who together with Col. Trefling, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821, it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this charter was confirmed at the special request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings amounting to about £15,000 was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by two European Professors and a European Superintendent of the lower school, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College department is about *thirty*, in the school *five hundred*.

The interest of funds raised by Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths, connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding School for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about 40 Rs. monthly

are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the Library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special intention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the council are J. C. Marshman, Esq., M. Townsend, Esq., M. Wylie, Esq. Revs. J. Sale and J. Trafford; Secretary, Rev. W. Sampson.

The education is conducted by Rev. J. Trafford, A. M, Principal, Rev. W. Sampson, Professor of Mathematics, and E. Dakin, Esq., Head Master of the school.



St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This College was established in 1850, in connection with the mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building, in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853; and at the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857, the number of students on the rolls had reached 330 under the able superintendence of the Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A. the first principal.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name,

value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed theological scholarships, founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who shew themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindee, and Persian.

4. A scholarship, of the value of Rs. 5 per month at east, is awarded to each student who has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

FEEs.

Every student is required to pay entrance and schooling fees, ranging from 4 annas to Rs. 3 per month, according to the income of his parent or guardian.

PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A.

1858 Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A.

1861 Rev. J. Barton, M. A.

1863 Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A. The Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A., ex-principal, although he has declined for the future the responsible charge of the College, still continues to assist in giving instruction in various branches of study.

Head Master, R. J. Bell, Esq.

ENGLISH TEACHERS.

Mr. Williams.

Baboo Harry Churn Chuckerbutty.

Baboo Hira Lal

Baboo Muttra Das, and others.

URDU, PERSIAN AND ARABIC TEACHERS.

Moonshee Kamer Uldin.

„ Nur Allah, and others.

Joy Narain's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A Free School was founded in the year 1818 by Rajáh Joy Narain Ghosal, Bahadoor, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rupees 200, increased by Government to Rupees 452, and appointed the Committee of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association for the time being trustees, with directions that they should “appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the enquiries of the learned of this ancient city on subjects of Science, History and Religion.”

In 1853, the spacious school room provided by Joy Narain having been found insufficient for the number of students—the present building was erected; at the same time the school was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Thomason,	Rs. 102
Vankatacharya's,	260
Munshi Situl Sing's,.....	200
Rajáh Sutt Churn Ghosal's,.....	160

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. H. D. Hubbard, M. A.,	<i>Principal.</i>
Rev. James Erhardt,	<i>Vice-Principal.</i>
Rev. W. Hooper, M. A.,.....	<i>Sanscrit Lectu rer</i>
Baboo Timothy Luther,.....	<i>Head Master.</i>

Nine English Teachers and eighteen Teachers for the Classical and Vernacular Languages of India.



St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded by Bishop Chapman, in 1851, and consists of two parts : the College and Collegiate School.

The College instruction comprehends two courses of study : one adapted to those who desire a general education ; the other, to those who intend to devote themselves to the ministry.

The former course consists of Lectures in Divinity, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, History, Natural Science, and the study of the English language.

The instruction in the Theological Course is in strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

No scholar of the School who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University is permitted to continue in the School ; he must either enter the College, or cease his connexion with the Institution.

There is also an Orphan Asylum appended to the Institution.

Warden,.....Rev. Geo. Bennett, M. A.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master,..... Rev. W. Ellis.

Second ditto,Mr. G. C. Dunbar.

Assistants,Messrs. Rea, Elders, and Perera.



VII.
EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination.

1863.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—REV. W. JOHNSON, B. A.

1. Paraphrase the following passage :

She (*Fame*) was a voice alone,
And dwelt upon the noisy tongues of men.
She never thought, but gabbled ever on,
Applauding most what least deserved applause.
The motive, the result, was naught to her.
The deed alone, though dyed in human gore,
And steeped in widows' tears, if it stood out,
To prominent display, she talked of much,
And roared around it with a thousand tongues.
As changed the wind her organ, so she changed
Perpetually ; and whom she praised to-day,
Vexing his ear with acclamations loud,
To-morrow blamed, and hissed him out of sight.

2. Explain the *sense* of the following extracts. Do not paraphrase them.

- (a) For it
Was Folly's most peculiar attribute,
And native act, to make experience void.
- (b) He (the Sceptic) was the devil's pioneer who cut
The fences down of virtue, sapped her walls,
And oped a smooth and easy way to death.
- (c) The dancing pair that simply sought renown,
By holding out to tire each other down ;
The swain mistrustless of his smutted face,
While secret laughter titter'd round the place.
- (d) Far diff'rent these from ev'ry former scene,
The cooling brook, the grassy-vested green,
The breezy covert of the warbling grove,
That only shelter'd thefts of harmless love.

3. Define the terms—apostrophe, antithesis, irony, hyperbole, personification.

4. (a) Give the roots of the following words, and mention two or three other derivations from each root :—

Sympathy, distribution, destroy, fluctuate.

(b) How many parts of speech may each of the following words be? Form sentences illustrating each case,

desert tack, bay.

5. Explain the peculiar meanings of *shall* and *will* in affirmative sentences in the three persons, and illustrate by examples.

6. (a) How many moods are there in English, and what are their uses?

(b) Parse the following :—

Proof this, beyond all lingering of doubt,
That not with natural or mental wealth
Was God delighted, or His peace secured.

7. Give a free rendering of the following lines, altering, as much as possible the language, changing the structure of the sentences, and divesting the passage of figures.

He travelled sorely, and made many a tack,
His sails oft shifting to arrive,—dread thought !
Arrive at utter nothingness ; and have
Being no more, no feeling, memory,
No lingering consciousness that e'er he was.
Guilt's midnight wish ! last, most abhorred
thought !

Most desperate effort of extremest sin !
Others, preoccupied, ne'er saw true Hope ;
He, seeing, aimed to stab her to the heart,
And with infernal chemistry to wring
The last sweet drop from sorrow's cup of gall.



ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—GEORGE BELLETT, M. A.

To those solitudes of the pathless sky, by the force of the wind and the tumults of the lower atmosphere, are borne the smallest insects ; in those serene solitudes, in the full flood of the undimmed sunshine floats the condor. The difference between the two is marked. The insects, borne aloft by external strength, are tossed *hither* and *thither* in the thin air, with their

little pinions tattered, and their little senses bewildered: the condor, with out-spread fans, rests upon the liquid ether, as his native *element*, whither nature had designed him to ascend. The phenomena are replete with meaning to the eye of wisdom. By popular applause, by confusion and turmoil, the human insect is often borne for a time aloft, to be dashed *about*, and to fall: the man who, rising far above his fellows, and basking in the full beams of glory and victory, *rests* there placid and immoveable as the condor, *is* the true and mighty son of nature: his strength is from within.

Paraphrase, using the simplest language you can.
Parse the words in italics.

2. Give the exact meanings of ;—

Party-spirit, sanguine, rejoinder, inclemency, tawny, dwindle, riven, myriad, mimic, cycle, bonfire, prototype, responsive.

3. Explain :—

(a) Man is obedient to the primitive commission, “have dominion over the Earth and subdue it.”

(b) Science was put in the place of God; the light of the Earth was deemed to have eclipsed the light from heaven.

(c) The world would be stocked with imperfection and deformity.

(d) The Dutch breed is good for the draught.

(e) Let not that balance of justice which corruption could not alter one hair's breadth, be altogether disturbed by sensibility.

(f) One who is master of method.

4. What rule can you give for the formation of the

past tenses of verbs ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel? Are there any exceptions?

5. Give the past tenses and past participles of the following :

Fly, flee, flow, flay, sing, fling, blink, think, catch, thatch.

6. Name any words, not derived from Latin or Greek, which have the same meaning as the following :

Vision, artisan, document, servitude, precipitate, magnitude, majestic, comminuting, campaigns.

7. Write a sentence in which the word "that" is introduced in all the senses it can bear.

8. What qualifications are necessary to make a good man of business?



LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—REV. W. JOHNSON, B. A.

- (a) Namque, sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,
 Reginam opperiens ; dum, quæ fortuna sit urbi,
 Artificumque *manus* inter se, *operumque* laborem
 Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnæ,
 Bellaque jam famâ totum vulgata per orbem,
 Atridas, Priamumque, et saevum ambobus Achillem.
 Constitit ; et lacrimans, Quis jam locus, inquit,
 Achate,
 Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?
 En Priamus ! Sunt hic etiam sua præmia laudi ;
 Sunt lacrimæ rerum, et mentem *mortalia* tangunt.

- Solve *metus* ; *feret* haec aliquam tibi fama salutem.
 Sic ait, atque animum picturâ pascit inani,
 Multa gemens, largoque humectat flumine vultum.
 Namque videbat, uti *bellentes* Pergama circum
 Hâc *fugerent* Graii, premeret Trojana juvenus ;
 Hâc Phryges, *instaret* curru cristatus Achilles.
 Nec procul hinc Rhesi neveis tentoria velis
 Agnoscit lacrimans ; primo quae *prodit* somno
 Tydides multâ vastabat caede cruentus,
 Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam
 Pabula gustâssent Trojae Xanthumque bibissent.
- (b) Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum
 Confusam eripuit mentem. Namque, *avia* cursu
 Dum sequor, et notâ excedo regione viarum,
 Heu ! misero conjux *fatone* erepta Creüsa
 Substitit, erravitne viâ, seu lassa resedit,
 Incertum : nec post oculis est reddita nostris.
 Nec prius amissam respexi, animumve reflexi,
Quam tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacra-
 tam
 Venimus : hic demum collectis omnibus una
 Defuit ; et comites, natumque, virumque *fefellit*.

Translate the above and parse the words in Italics.

2. Write a brief outline of the events of 1st Æneid.

3. What is the difference in meaning between the singular and plural of the following words ?

Aedes, auxilium, carcer, copia, aqua.

4. Give the comparatives and superlatives of malus, potens, magnus, parvus, posterus.

5. Decline the following adjectives, pronouns, &c.

Alter, dulcis, is, ipse, vis, iter.

6. Translate the following passages and explain references to national character, history, &c.

(a) Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet Moenia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.

His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono ;
Imperio sine fine dedi.

(b) Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni ;
Nec tam aversus equos Tyriâ Sol jungit ab urbe.

(c) Quippe domum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilingues.

7. Turn the following sentences into idiomatic Latin.

I am going to write.

Send me word by letter.

He is too proud to write.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—GEORGE BELLETT, M. A.

1. Tum deum Liscus, oratione Cæsaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat, proponit : Esse nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat, qui privatim plus possint, quam ipsi magistratus : hos seditiosa atque improba oratione multitudinem deterrere, ne frumentum *conferant* ; quod præstare dicant, si jam principatum Galliæ obtinere non possint, Gallorum, quam Romanorum, imperia *perferre* ; neque dubitare debeant, quin, si Helvetios *superaverint* Romani, una cum reliqua Gallia Æduis libertatem sint erepturi. Ab eisdem nostra consilia, quæque in *castris* gerantur, hostibus enuntiari ; hos a se *coerceri* non posse.

Quorum de natura *moribusque* Cæsar cum quæret, sic reperiēbat : Nullum aditum esse ad eos mercatoribus : nihil *patri* vini, reliquarumque rerum ad luxuriam pertinentium, inferri ; quod iis rebus relanguescere animos eorum, et remitti virtutem, existimarent : esse homines feros, magnæque virtutis : increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, qui se populo Romano *dedidissent*, patriamque virtutem projecissent : confirmare, sese neque legatos *missuros*, neque ullam conditionem pacis accepturos.

Translate ; and parse the words in italics.

2. Give the meaning of :

Calones, primopilus, excursiones, machinationes, veritus, antiquitus, inveterascere, phalange, alariis, dediticii, tridui, lintribus, molita cibaria. What is the difference in meaning between *molita* and *molita* ?

3. Translate accurately :

(a) Ita ut oculis, in ntram partem fluat, judicari non possit.

(b) Inscrepitare voce cæperunt, quibusnam manibus, aut quibus viribus, præsertim homines tantulæ staturæ, tanti oneris turrin in muros sese collocare confiderent.

(c) In vulgus militum elatum est.

(d) Neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque emolimento in unum locum contrahere potuit.

4. What is the past tense and the supine of each of the following verbs ?

Confercio, posco, pasco, consuesco, subruo, vinco, vincio, fero, ferio, perdo, pario, pareo, pereco, paro, scindo, cerno, cogo.

5. What is the Latin for the twenty-fifth day of August and the eleventh of May? What date is meant by a. d. V. Kal. Apr?

6. What verbs, and what prepositions govern more than one case? Mention the difference of their meaning according to the case which they govern.

7. Turn the following sentence into Latin.

Cæsar, at the beginning of the year, sent ambassadors to the leaders of the Ædui to say, that if they did not send hostages at once into Cæsar's camp, he would attack them with his whole army and utterly destroy their city. The ambassadors returned at the end of ten days and said that there was no doubt that the Ædui would become the friends of Cæsar.

8. What are the events recorded in the first and second books of Cæsar's commentaries? Name any rivers mentioned in them: and give their modern names.



BENGALI.

Examiner.—BABOO SHAMA CHURN SIRCAR.

1. Paraphrase the following passage :

যত্নপিও স্বদেশের অহু-রাগী নরে ।

আপনার দেশের গৌরব বটে করে ॥

তরু ভিন্ন ভিন্ন দেশে ভিন্ন উপকার ।

ভিন্নরূপে সামঞ্জস্য হয়েছে সবার ॥

স্বভাবের প্রভাব সমান সর্বজনে ।

জননীর স্নেহ যথা নিজ পুত্রগণে ॥

কিন্তু পরিশ্রমে হয় যে জন প্রধান ।

তাহার করেন তিনি কল্যাণ বিধান ॥

2. Explain the second half of the following couplet ;

দীর্ঘকাল বাণিজ্যের বসতি যে ঘরে ।

সাধুতা সেখান হইতে অবশ্যই সরে ॥

3. Explain the following passage :

ইন্দ্রিয়ের স্থখ যাহা, শ্রেষ্ঠকল্প নহে তাহা ;

পরিণামে দুঃখের আধার ।

কেমন লোকের মন, তবু তাহা পরায়ণ ;

অন্য স্থখ নাহি জানে আর ॥

4. Shew the *sandhis* (সন্ধি) in the following words.

অশ্বারূঢ়, সূর্য্যোদয়, অত্যাচার, বাগ্‌দান, উজ্জ্বল, নিষ্কল and জ্যোতিষক্র ।

5. Write the feminine forms of the following words.

হংস, কোকিল, সহচর, প্রিয়তম, সাধু, বালক and মায়াবী ।

6. Point out the affixes by the addition of which the following words are formed.

ভদ্রতা, দয়ালু, যশস্বী, জলবৎ, বলবান্ and ভয়সাৎ ।

7. Mention the *samāsas* (সমাস) in the following words.

অগ্নিদগ্ধ, গৃহনির্গত, বিদ্যালয়, জলমগ্ন, মহাশয়, রক্তোৎপল, ধর্মাধর্ম and যথাশক্তি ।

8. Translate the following passage into Bengali.

However rich we may be, we should always take care to spend our money on proper objects. To spend it in wicked or foolish amusements is the same as throwing it away, or as if we had never exerted the industry by which it was gained. That industry and that money are lost to us and to the world.

N. B.—The answers to be worded in Bengali.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—REV. LAL BEHARE DE.

তাহাদিগের পরীক্ষাও সমবেমল্লযুদ্ধাদিহে আমোদ প্রমোদ রূপে নির্গীত ছিল—উল্লম্বন ধাবন ভল্ল শূল চক্র প্রভৃতি নিক্ষেপণ, বাহুযুদ্ধ এবং মুষ্টিযুদ্ধ প্রভৃতি শ্রমসনে যুবকেরা আপনাদিগের বল বিক্রমাদি প্রদর্শন করিত। তদ্ব্যতীত অশ্ব ও রথ সঞ্চালন প্রভৃতি বহুবিধ শায়াম ছিল,—ফলতঃ উক্ত প্রকার শ্রমসনে এই ক্ষণে যেরূপ ঘোটকের শক্তি এবং গতির দ্রুততা বিচার করণ পূর্বক জয় পরাজয় নির্দেশ হয়, স্পার্টান যুগ্মস্থেরা তদ্বিপরীতে তুরঙ্গারোহী অথবা রথিদিগের কৌশল ও বল বিক্রমের হ্যুনাতিশয় বিবেচনা করিয়াই পুরস্কার বিধান করিতেন।

1. Explain the above passage in colloquial Bengali.
2. Analyse পরীক্ষাওসমব, তদ্বিপরীত, তুরঙ্গারোহী and হ্যুনাতিশয়.
3. Mention the instances of *samas* contained in the above passage.
4. Briefly describe the several exercises of উল্লম্বন, ধাবন, বাহুযুদ্ধ, মুষ্টিযুদ্ধ, and ভল্ল, চক্র, প্রভৃতি নিক্ষেপণ.
5. Give synonyms of ভাগ, বিরিয়িতা, ব্যূহ, বৃত্তি, অশন, হ্রী, তড়াগ, অনিল, নিদান and সম্প্রহা.
6. Give the roots of পুত্র, আশ্রান, সমর্পণ, চিকিৎসা, and সম্ভোগ।
7. Write a short Essay in Bengali on the following subject—"Causes of the physical weakness of the inhabitants of Bengal."

8. Translate the following passage into English:—

“রাজ পরিবারের বিবাহ আইন” নামে যে এক আইন প্রচারিত হয় তাহার মর্ম্ম এই যে, রাজমোহর ও দস্তখত যুক্ত রাজার সম্মতি পত্র না পাইলে রাজ পরিবারের কেহই বিবাহ

করিতে পারিবে না। কিন্তু যাহাদের বয়স পচিশ বৎসরের অধিক তাঁহারা যদি পার্লিয়মেন্টে কর্তৃক নিবারিত না হন, তবে রাজা অথবা পার্লিয়মেন্টের অনুমতি না লইয়াও বিবাহ করিতে পারিবেন। যদি পার্লিয়মেন্টের অনভিমতে রাজ পরিবারের কোন ঋক্তি বিবাহ করেন, তাহাহইলেযাহারা সেই বিবাহ সভায় উপস্থিত থাকিবে, তাহাদের পৃথক দণ্ড হইবে। যে সকল রাজ কন্যার বিদেশস্থ রাজ পরিবারে বিবাহ হইয়াছে তাহাদের সম্ভান গণের সহিত ঐ আইনের সম্পর্ক নাই।”



SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—BABOO SHAMA CHURN SIRCAR.

ब्राह्मे मुहूर्त्ते किल तस्य देवी कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारम् ।

अतः पिता ब्रह्मण्येव नाम्ना तमात्मजन्मानमजं चकार ॥

1. What is ब्राह्ममुहूर्त्तः : and why is it so called ?

2. What is the meaning and etymology of कुमार-कल्पः ?

असौ शरण्यः शरण्योन्मुखानामगाधसत्त्वे मगधप्रतिष्ठः ।

राजा प्रजारञ्जनलब्धवर्णः परन्तपो नाम यथार्थनामा ॥

3. Give the meaning of the words शरण्योन्मुखानाम् अगाधसत्त्वः, मगधप्रतिष्ठः and प्रजारञ्जनलब्धवर्णः and explain the *samāsas* (समासः) in them.

4. Give the etymology of शरण्यः and परन्तपः ।

अथाङ्गराजादवतार्य चक्षु र्याहोति जन्यामवदत् कुमारी ।

नासौ न काश्मिरेन च वेद सम्यक् द्रष्टुं न सा भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः॥

5. Explain clearly the second half of the foregoing verse.

श्रुतदेहविसर्जनः पितुश्चिरमश्रूणि विमुच्य राघवः ।

विदधे विधिमस्य नैष्ठिकं यतिभिः सार्द्धमनग्निमग्निचित् ॥

6. Give the meaning and etymology of नैष्ठिकम्, अनग्निम् and अग्निचित् ।

7. Paraphrase the following verse.

स परार्द्धगते रशोच्यतां पितुरुद्दिश्य सदर्थवेदिभिः ।

शमिताधिरधिज्यकाम्मुक्तः कृतवानप्रतिशासनं जगत् ॥

8. Correct the errors and inaccuracies in the following lines.

किं करोषि प्रियसखे उपविश्य कुशासनम् ।

कथं रोदसि रे मूढ ब्रुवीहि मयि पृच्छते ।

कुत्र यासि भवान् नाहं गमिष्ये भवता सह ।

भातारं वा स्वसारं वा न द्विषेत् कर्हिचित् सुधीः ।

यो नाथ्ययति यन्तेन न स विद्यां लभेत् क्वचित् ।

9. Translate the following passage into Sanskrit prose :

An honest man only contracts debt when it is necessary to do so, and when he is quite sure of being able to pay his creditor. He does not forget his debt. He remembers it carefully ; and if unexpectedly he finds a difficulty in discharging it, he is distressed in mind on account of it, and never relaxes in his efforts until he has acquired the means of clearing it off to the last farthing.

N. B.—The answers to be worded in Sanskrit.



SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—REV. LAL BEHARI DAY.

1. Briefly sketch the plot of the drama *Vikramorvasi*.

उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी,
निर्भयोपरि कर्णिकारकुसुमान्याशेरते घटपदाः ।
तप्तं बारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारखड्वः सेवते,
क्रीडावेषमनिवेशिपञ्जरशुकः स्नान्ती जलं याचते ॥

2. Explain the above passage.
3. Give synonymes of शिखी and घटपदः
4. Explain the *Samas* in the above lines.
5. Parse :

अधः सुरेन्द्रस्य कृतापराधान्
प्रक्षिप्य दैत्यान् लवणाम्बुराशौ ।
वायव्यमस्त्रं शरधिं पुनस्ते
महोरगः श्वभ्रमिव प्रविष्टं ॥

6. Derive the words शरधि and महोरग ।
7. Explain and illustrate in your own words (Sanskrit of course) the idea contained in the following verse :—

परस्परविरोधिन्योरेकसंश्रयदुर्लभं ।
संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्यो भूयादुद्धूतये सतां ॥

8. Translate the following passage into English.—

अस्ति कस्मिंश्चिद्वने महाचतुरको नाम वृक्षगालः । तेन
कदाचिदरण्ये मृतो गजः समासादितः । स तु तस्य सम-
न्तात् परिभ्रमति परं कठिनां त्वचं भेत्तुं न शक्नोति ।
अत्रावतरे इतश्चेतश्च विचरन् कश्चित् सिंहस्तत्रैव प्रदेशे

समाययौ । अथ सिंहं समागतं दृष्ट्वा स संयोजितकर-
युगलः सविनयमुवाच खामिन् त्वदीयोऽहं लागुडि-
कस्तुवार्थं गजमिमं रक्षामि तदेनं भक्षयतु खामो



PERSIAN—POETRY.

Examiner.—MR. H. BLOCHMANN.

1. Translate :

شنیدم که در وقت نزع روان
بهر مژ چنین گفت نوشیروان
که خاطر نگه دار درویش باش
نه در بند آسایش خویش باش
ملک سر فرو برد در ناله نوش
که دارد بیدار گسسته دیده کوش
نیا ساید اندر دیار تو کس
چو آسایش خویش خواهی و بس
نیاید بنزدیک دانا پسند
شبان خفته و گرگ در گوسپند
بر و پاس درویش محتاج دار
که شاه از رعیت بود تاج دار
رعیت چو بپسند سلطان درخت
درخت ای پسر باشد از بیخ سخت
مکن تا توانی دل خلق ریش
و گرمی کنی میکنی بیخ خویش
اگر جاده بایدت مستقیم
ره پارسایان امید است و بیم
طبیعت شود مرد را بخردی
با مید نیکی و بیم بدی

2. Parse the 6th, 7th, 8th couplets, using the technical terms of the Persian Grammar.

3. Who was نوشیروان and what is his epithet? Did he live before or after Mohammad?

4. Who was the son of هرمز? Is هرمز the correct spelling or do you know another?

5. Write down plurals of سلطان رعیت ملک خلق and اقلیم. Distinguish between خلق خلقت خلق

6. Inflect the verb توانستن. State how Passives are formed in Persian.

7. Write out in order the words of the above passage which have the اضافت. Enumerate the different kinds of اضافت and give examples.

8. Give Etymology of محتاج and مستقیم and explain the use of letter م in the beginning of Arabic words.

9. In what metre is the Bostan written? Put the following in the same metre.

تذی از عاج دیدم در سومنات
مرصع چو منات در جاهلیت
تمثال گر صورتش چنان بسته
که ازو خوبتر صورت نه بندد

10. What are the (Persian) names of the Provinces of Persia?

11. Translate and explain :

شنیدم که در روز امید و بیم
بدان را بذیکن بخشد کریم

12. Translate :

Sultan Mahmud left two sons, one of whom, Muhammed, had by his gentleness and docility so ingra-

tiated himself with his father that he fixed on him for his successor in preference to his more intractable brother Masaud. Muhammed was accordingly put in possession and crowned as soon as Mahmud was dead.



URDU—POETRY.

Examiner.—MR. H. BLOCHMANN.

1. Translate :

پسر ایک تھا اوسکا ضحاک نام
جوان و دلیر و بلند احتشام
ستمگار بے رحم و بیداد گر
ہوا بادشاہ باپ کو مار کر
ہی مشہور ضحاک کے شانوں پر
دو مار سیدھے تھے عجب پر خطر
وہ کھاتے تھے مغز آدمی کا مدام
یہی تھی غذا اونکی ہر صبح و شام
رعایا سے ہر روز اک بے گناہ
ہوا کرتا تھا قتل فریاد و آہ
قضارا جو کا وہ تھا آہنگر ایک
دلیر و خردمند تھا مرد نیک
کہیں فوت اوسکے تھی فرزند کی
یہہ اس دن ہوس شاہ کے جی میں تھی
نہ کاوہ کے فرزند کو قتل کر
کہلا دیجئے سانپوں کو مغز سر
وہ کاوہ ہوا آنکر داد خواہ
لگا کہنے نالہ کنان پیدش شاہ
کرے میرے فرزند کو یوں ہلاک
نہ آوے تیرے دلمین کچھہ ترس و باک

2. Write down the meanings of ذواحتشام, احتشام, محتشام, رحم and رَحِم and of رَحِم and رَحِم.

3. Explain the syllables گَر گِیر, and گار in ستمگار. Form the corresponding abstract nouns. عیب گیر and بیداد گر.

4. What is the singular of شانوں? Decline the word.

5. Distinguish between معجزہ and تعجب, عجب.

6. Why does he say غذا اونکی and غذا اونکی? What form is کنان in the last couplet but one?

7. What is the meaning of the name of Rustam's father? Who is زردشت?

8. Translate and put into مثنوی metre.

راز آتش پرستی عیان کیا
شاه جهان ارسکا معتقد ہوا
زردشت نے ایک روز شاہ سے کہا
ای نیکروز مین رسول خدا ہوں

9. Write down (in English or Urdu) what you know about the Urdu language and the word Urdu, mention the parts of India where it is spoken and where it is best spoken, and point out some differences between the book language and the dialect of the Vulgar.

10. Translate :

a. She went along singing.

b. I have not learned to speak your language.

c. If I had spoken, he would not have regarded what I said.



URDU.

Examiner.—MR. H. BLOCHMANN.

1. Translate :

میں ان سب مصیبتوں کو جو اپنے پہلے دنوں سفر میں اوتھائی تھیں عیش و عشرت کے سبب بھول گیا یہاں تک کہ پھر سفر کی طیاری کر کے بغداد سے روانہ ہوا اور اس شہر سے تجارت کا مال خرید کر بانسرا کو لیگیا وہاں سے اور سوداگروں کے ساتھ جہاز پر سوار ہوا اور ایک برے سفر کا ارادہ کیا رستے میں کئی جزیرے ملے انہیں اسباب بیچ کر فائدہ اٹھایا قضای کار ایک روز ہمارا جہاز طوفان میں آ گیا اور رستہ بھول گئے چلتے چلتے ایک جزیرے میں پہنچے جہاں ٹہرنا ضروری معلوم ہوا جہاز نے لدگر کیا سب پالین اوتار دیں کپتان اوس جزیرے کے چاروں طرف دیکھنے لگا اور آنکھوں میں آنسو بھر لایا اور ہم سب لوگوں کو جو جہاز میں تھے بلا کر کہا

2. Parse the first 3 lines. Employ, if you can, the technical terms of the Urdu Grammar. Decline the word کوئی.

3. Where does بغداد lie? When and under whom did it flourish? What are the figurative meanings of بغداد خراب and بغداد خالی?

4. What other spellings can you give for طیاری لوگ and اوسکو اوتھایا? State which you prefer.

5. Explain the force of چلتے چلتے. Give some examples.

6. What meanings have the words **باز جهان شہر** جو پر ارز ? Classify them according to the languages to which they belong.

7. Why does he not say **کہتا** ?

8. Conjugate the Active of the Verb **دینا** putting the English meanings to the 1st persons only.

9. Give the Etymology of **بالا کر** and point out the difference between **بالا** and **بلونا**. Write down the corresponding forms of **سیکھنا** **بیٹھنا** **لیٹنا** and the Infinitives of the Actives of **بکنا** and **پھٹنا**.

10. Write down the meanings of **فائدہ تجارت** and **معلوم** and mention some other words derived from the same roots.

11. Correct the faults of the following passage :

ہر چند علم طب کے بدولت مجھ کو ہر طرح ثروت حاصل
 ہوئی اور بعض اوقات نیکی کرنے اور فائدہ پہنچانے کا بھی
 موقع ملا لیکن ایسا نسخہ ہاتھ نہ لگا جس سے درد دل کا
 علاج ہو

12. Translate :

- The identity of this man is clearly established.
- He fell from his horse and broke his neck.
- He went up and was plucked.
- Years have passed away.



ORIYA.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English :

ତତ୍ପରେ କେତେକ ଦିନ ଗଲ୍ଲର ସଞ୍ଜୀବକ ସ୍ଵେଚ୍ଛାରେ ଆହାର ବନ୍ଦାର କର ଅରଣ୍ୟରେ ଭ୍ରମଣ କରି' ଦୁଷ୍ଟପୁଷ୍ଟାଙ୍ଗ ଆଉ ବଳ-
 ବାନ୍ ହୋଇ ଶବ୍ଦ କଲେ । ସେଇ ବନରେ ପିଙ୍ଗଳକ ନାମା ସିଂହ
 ଆପଣା ବାହୁବଲୋପାର୍ଜିତ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସୁଖାନୁଭବ କରି ନିବାସ କରି
 ଥାଏ । ସେ କଥା ପଣ୍ଡିତମାନେ କହିଅଛନ୍ତି, ମୃଗମାନେ ସିଂହର
 ଅଭିଷେକ କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସଂସ୍କାର କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ
 ଆପେ ପରାକ୍ରମଦ୍ଵାରା ଅର୍ଜିତ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ମୃଗେନ୍ଦ୍ର ପଦ ପାଏ । ସେ
 ସିଂହ ଦିନେ ପିପାସାକୁଳ ହୋଇ ଜଳ ପାନ କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଯମୁନା
 ଡରକୁ ଗଲେ । ସେ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଅକାଳ ମେଘଗର୍ଜନ ଭୁଲ୍ ସଞ୍ଜୀବକର
 ଶବ୍ଦ ଶୁଣିଲେ । ତାହା ଶୁଣି ଜଳ ପାନ ନ କରି ଭୟମୁନୁ ହୋଇ
 ଫେରି ଆପଣା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ପହଞ୍ଚି, ଏ କି ? ଇହା ଆଲୋଚନା କରି ତୁପ
 ହୋଇ ରହିଲେ । ତାହାର ମନ୍ତ୍ରିପୁତ୍ର କରଟକ, ଦମନକ ଦୁଇ ଶୁଗାଳ
 ସିଂହକ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଦେଖି ଦମନକ କହିଲେ, ହେ ମିତ୍ର କରଟକ,
 ଏହି ଜଳପାନାର୍ଥୀ ରାଜା କାହିଁକି ଜଳ ପାନ ନ କରି ଭୀତି ହେଲେ
 ପରି ମନ' ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇଅଛନ୍ତି ।

2. Explain the Sandhi in the following words
 ବାହୁବଲୋପାର୍ଜିତ ମୃଗେନ୍ଦ୍ର and give four words more
 exemplifying the same rule of Sandhi.

3. Under what circumstances is the vowel ଊ
 changed into ଋ by Sandhi ? Give examples.

4. Give the rule for the change of the dental ନ
 into the cerebral ଣ.

5. What is the difference between the participles କରୁ and କର ? How would you express the infinitive mood of the same verb ? What is the difference between କରବାର କରବାରେ and କରବାକୁ ?

ସଖେ ଦମନକ, ଆମ୍ଭ ଜାଣିବାରେ ଏ ସ୍ଵାମିର ସେବା କରବା ବିହିତ ନୁହେଁ ।

6. Which is the verb in this sentence ? In what case is ସଖେ ? What is the nominative of the same word ? Give its feminine form also.

7. What is the substantive form of ବିହିତ ?

8. Give four synonymes of ସମୁଦ୍ର ମେଘ ପବନ and ପଦ୍ମ.

9. Translate the following passage into English :

ଯେ ପିତାମାତା ଆପଣା ବାଳକକୁ ନ ପଢ଼ାନ୍ତି ସେ ପିତାମାତା ବାଳକର ଶତ୍ରୁ ଯେହେତୁର ହଂସର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବକ ଯେମନ୍ତ ଶୋଭା ନ ପାଞ୍ଚେ ତେମନ୍ତେ ସେହି ପୁଅ ସଭା ମଧ୍ୟରେ କେବେ ଶୋଭା ନ ପାଞ୍ଚେ । ଏନିମନ୍ତେ ପିତାମାତା ଆପଣା ସନ୍ତାନକୁ ଅବଶ୍ୟ ବିଦ୍ୟା ଶିକ୍ଷା କରାଇବେ । ଲମ୍ବମାନ ଉତ୍ତମ ବସ୍ତ୍ର ପରିହିତ ଯେ ମୂର୍ଖ ସେ ଦୂରଠାର ଶୋଭା ପାନ୍ତି । ଆଉ ନିକଟରେ ହୋଇଲେ ମୂର୍ଖ ଲୋକ ଯେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କୌଣସି ବାକ୍ୟ ନ ବୋଲଇ ସେହି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଶୋଭା ପାନ୍ତି ପୁଣି କଥା କହିଲେ ମୂର୍ଖ ଜଣାଯାଏ ।



ORIYA.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English.

ଦମନକ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ କହିଲୁ, ହେ ମହାରାଜ, ଏପ୍ରକାର କରବ ନାହିଁ, ଏଠିପେ ମନ୍ତ୍ର ଭେଦ ହୁଏ; ତାହା ପଣ୍ଡିତମାନେ କହିଅଛନ୍ତି, ଯେଉଁପେ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତସୁଦ୍ଧା ଭେଦ ନୋହିବ, ସେହି ପ୍ରକାରେ ଏ ମନ୍ତ୍ର-ରୂପ ବାଜକୁ ଗୋପନରେ ରକ୍ଷା କରିବ; କାହିଁକିନା, ସେ ବାଜ ଭିନ୍ନ ହେଲେ ଆଉ ଅଙ୍କୁର ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ । ଆଉ ପ୍ରଧାନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ସମାଦର ପୁଣି କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ଯେଉଁ କର୍ମ, ତାହା ଶୀଘ୍ର ନ କଲେ କାଲି ତାହା ରସ ପାନ କରି ଯାଏ । ସେହେତୁର ଆରବ୍ୟକର୍ମ ଅତି ଯତ୍ନରେ ସମାପ୍ତ କରିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଅଟେ । ଅଥଚ, ମନ୍ତ୍ର ସଙ୍ଗୀତରେ ଆବୃତ ମୂର୍ଖ ଯୋଜାପରି ଶବ୍ଦଠାରୁ ଭେଦ ଶଙ୍କା ହେତୁରେ ଚିରକାଳ ରହି ନ ପାରେ । ଆଉ ଯଦ୍ୟପି ଏହି ଲୋକର ଦୋଷ ଜଣା ଗଲେସୁଦ୍ଧା ଦୋଷର ନିବର୍ତ୍ତି ହୁଏ, ତଥାପି ତାହା ସହିତ ସନ୍ନ କରିବା ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅନୁପଯୁକ୍ତ; ଯେହେତୁର ଏକବାର ଦୋଷରେ ଦୁଷ୍ଟ ଯେଉଁ ମିଶ୍ର, ତାହା ସହିତ ସନ୍ନ କରିବା ଲାଗି ଯେ ଇଚ୍ଛା କରେ, ଆପେ ମୃତ୍ୟୁକୁ ତାଙ୍କ କରି ଗ୍ରହଣ କରେ । ଅଥଚ, ଦୁଷ୍ଟାନୁକରଣ ପ୍ରିୟବାଦ ଲୋକ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ସମସ୍ତ ଅନର୍ଥର କର୍ତ୍ତା ଅଟେ । ହେ ମହାରାଜ, ଏଥରେ ଦୁଷ୍ଟାନୁ, ଶକୁନ ଓ ଶକଟାର ।

2. Why is it କହିଲୁ and not କହିଲେ; why ମହାରାଜ and not ମହାରାଜା or ମହାରାଜନ୍?

4. What is the meaning of ଭିନ୍ନ?

4. Is ତାହା in the same case in the 6th and 7th lines?

5. Is there any *samasa* in ଅଥବା କର୍ମ *i. e.* is it a compound word? What is the substantive of ଅଥବା?

6. What are the substantive forms of ଛିନ୍ନ ମଗ୍ନ ପରିଛନ୍ନ ହୀନ ଯେଷୁ ଭୁକ୍ତ?

7. Turn the following into adjectives:

ପଶୁ ଗରମା ଜୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସଙ୍କୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ

8. Which of the following words are formed from the same roots:

ଅନୁଭା ଆରତ ପ୍ରବାହ ବିଦୁଷୀ ତନୁରହ ବିଦ୍ୟା

9. Translate the following passage into Oriya.

The first great empire was founded by Nimrod, and its original seat was at Babel or Babylon. This we may suppose to have been about two thousand two hundred years before our Lord's coming, and one hundred and fifty years after the flood. From Babylon "he went out" to the conquest of Ashur, a son of Shem, "and builded Nineveh."



HINDEE.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

प्रथम बास तमसा भयेउ दूसर सुरसरि तीर
 न्हाइ रहै जल पान करि सिय समेत दौ बीर
 केवट कीन्ह बज्जत सेवकाई
 सो यामिनी सिंगबेर गवांई
 होत प्रात बट क्षीर मंगावा
 जटा मुकट निज सीस बनावा

राम सखा तव नाव मंगाई
 प्रिय चढाई चढे रघु राई
 लघण धरे धनु बाण बनाई
 आपु चढे प्रभु आयसु पाई
 विकल विलोकि मोहि रघु वीरा
 बोले मधुर बचन धरि धीरा
 तात प्रणाम तात सन कहैछ
 बार बार पद पंकज गहैछ

2. Is there any word in the above passage which is used in two different senses ?

3. Point out the proper names in the above passage.

प्रमुदित पुर नर नारि सब साजि सुमंगलचार
 इक प्रविसहिं इक निकसहीं भीर भूप दरवार
 बाल सखा सुनि हिय हरषाहीं
 मिलि दश पांच राम पहं जाहीं
 प्रभु आदरहिं प्रेम पहिचानी
 पृच्छहिं कुशल छेम मृदुबानी
 फिरहिं भवन प्रभु आयसु पाई
 करत परस्पर राम बडाई
 को रघुवीर सरिस संसारा
 शील सनेह निवाह निहारा

4. Point out the participles and finite verbs in the first four lines of the above extract.

5. In what cases are प्रभु (7th line) and संसारा (9th line) ?

6. How would you express प्रविसहिं, निकसहिं and फिरहिं in Khariboli ?

7. Translate the following passage into Hindee.

The first great empire was founded by Nimrod, and its original seat was at Babel or Babylon. This we may suppose to have been about two thousand two hundred years before our Lord's coming, and one hundred and fifty years after the flood. From Babylon "he went out" to the conquest of Ashur, a son of Shem, "and builded Nineveh."

HINDEE.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

सपनेहोइभिखारिन्हप रंकनाकपतिहोइ ज्यगेलाभन-
हानिककुं तिमिप्रपंचजियजोइ ॥

असबिचारिन्हिंकीजियरोषू बादिकाऊनहिंदीतियदोषू
मोहनिशासबसोवनिहारा देखहिंसप्रअनेकप्रकारा इहि-
जगयामिनिजागहिंयोगी परमारथपरिपंचबियोगी जानि-
यतवहिजोवजगजागा जबसबबिषयविलासबिरागा होइ-
बिवेकमोहभ्रमभागा तबरघुबीरचरणअनुरागा सखापरम-
परमारथ एह मनक्रमबचनरामपदनेह रामब्रह्मपरमारथ-
रूपा अविगतिअलखअनादिअनूपा सकलबिकाररहितगत-
भेदा कहिनितिनेतिनिरूपहिंवेदा ॥

1. Paraphrase the above passage in prose Khariboli.
2. Give the meaning of the following words :

नाकपति रंक प्रपंच विवेक वियोगी नेति ।

3. Derive न्हप यामिनी परमारथ अलख अनूपा
4. In what cases are न्हप रोषू रघुबीर वेदा ?
5. With what nominatives do the following verbs agree होइ देखहिं जानिय ?

6. Render the following lines into English :

मनजुं नअनिय अमरपति रघुवर भक्त अकाज । अयश
 लोक पर लोक दुख दिन दिन शोक समाज ॥
 सुनु सुरेश उपदेश हमारा । रामहिं सेवक परम पियारा ॥
 मानत सुख सेवक सेवकाई । सेवक बैर बैर अधिकाई ॥
 यद्यपि समनहिं रागन रोषू गह्वहिन प्राप पुण्य गुण दोष ॥
 कर्म प्रधान विश्व करिराखा । जो जसकर सो तसफल चाखा ॥
 तदपि करहिं सम बिषम बिहारा । भक्त अभक्त हृदय अनु-
 सारा ॥ अगुण अलेख अमान एकरस । राम सगुण भये
 भक्त प्रेम बश ॥ राम सदा सेवक रुचिराखी । वेद पुराण
 साधु सुर साखी ॥ अस जिय जानि तजऊ कुटिलाई ।
 करऊ भरत पद प्रीति सुहाई ॥

7. Translate the following passage into English :

मित्रसेन के तीन बेटे थे उन में से बड़े का नाम सुजान-
 सिंह मभले का सुन्दरसिंह छोटे का सुखलाल सिंह वे सब
 पठशाल में पढ़ने को जाया करते थे उन में दो बड़े लड़के,
 पढ़ने जाने की कभी नागः नहीं करते थे यह देख के मित्र-
 सेन ने सोचा कि ये लड़के तहसोलदारी का पाठशाला में
 पढ़ें तो और भी अधिक विद्यावान हों ॥

HISTORY.

Examiner.—REV. E. STORROW.

1. Briefly sketch the history of Xerxes' expedition into Greece, with its results ?
2. How was the Empire of Alexander divided after his death ?
3. Through what successive forms did the Government of Rome pass ?

4. What causes led to the three Punic wars ; when did they arise and terminate ; and who was the most prominent leader in each ?

5. Give the dates of the following battles and state where they were fought and between whom :—Cunaxa, Mantinea, Issus, Beneventum, Actium, Lahore, and Paniput.

6. When and where did the following persons live and for what are they chiefly renowned :—Abraham, Arbaces, Psammeticus, Epaminondas, Alphonso Albuquerque, Tamerlane, and Lally.

7. Mention the successive Mahomedan dynasties which have reigned in India, with the duration of the supremacy of each.

8. Sketch the history of Humayon and Shere Shah.

9. When did the Mahrattas rise to power ; what circumstances favoured them ; when was their influence greatest, and what led to its decline ?



GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.—P. HORDERN.

1. Define an isthmus, and distinguish between a Gulf and a Bay.

2. Name the various States, with their capital cities, which lie around the Mediterranean.

3. What countries are separated by the Ural Mountains, Hindoo Coosh Mountains, Behring's Straits, and the Isthmus of Panama ?

4. Describe the course of the Rhone, naming the chief cities on its banks.

5. What are the chief mineral productions of England, and in what part of the island are they found?

6. Draw a map of the Province of Bengal, marking the course of the Ganges, Teesta and Brahmaputra, and the position of Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Midnapore, Chittagong and Plassey.

7. Describe the physical features of India south of the Godavery.

8. What are the boundaries of the Punjab? Name in order the rivers to be crossed in a direct march from Delhi to the Khyber Pass.

9. Sketch an outline map of Western and Eastern Africa, and mark in it the names of the principal places visited by the Portuguese on their first voyages towards India.

10. Where are the following places, and what historical events are associated with them? Calicut, Goa, Bhurtpoor, Seringapatam, Amboyna, Tyre, Ghuznee.



ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—H. SCOTT SMITH, B. A.

Find the value in vulgar and decimal fractions of:—

$$\frac{15\frac{2}{3} + 7 - \frac{3}{4}}{7\frac{4}{9} \times \frac{3}{12}}$$

2. Find the fractional value of:—

$$(2.37979 + 4.22) \div (3.041 - .937)$$

3. The weight of five casks of coffee being 31 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs., calculate the price at 90 shillings per cwt.

4. If a man can perform a journey of 170 miles in $4\frac{1}{4}$ days of 11 hours each, in how many days of $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours will he perform a journey of 470 miles?

5. Extract the square root of:—

$$964.226704$$

6. What sum of money will produce £43 interest in $3\frac{1}{4}$ year, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. simple interest?

7. Prove that:—

$$\frac{x+y}{y} - \frac{x}{x+y} - \frac{x^3 - x^2 y}{x^2 y - y^3} = 1$$

8. Divide:—

$$a^3 + x^8 \text{ by } a + x$$

$$\text{Multiply } x^{\frac{1}{4}} y + y^{\frac{2}{3}} \text{ by } x^{\frac{1}{3}} - y^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

9. Solve the following equations:—

$$(1.) \quad \dots \frac{2x}{5} + \frac{x-2}{3} = 2x - 7$$

$$(2.) \quad \dots \sqrt{3x-4} = \sqrt{3x+4}$$

$$(3.) \quad \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x - \frac{y-3}{5} = 4 \\ 3y + \frac{x-2}{3} = 9 \end{array} \right.$$

10. A post is a fourth of its length in the mud, a third of its length in the water and 10 feet above the water, what is its length?



GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—REV. W. SAMPSON.

1. (a.) Define accurately *parallelogram*, *rectangle*, *square*.

(b.) Every rectangle is a parallelogram. Is it true that every parallelogram is a rectangle? Give reasons for your answer.

(c.) Two triangles that have three sides of the one equal to three sides of the other, each to each, are equal in every respect. Two triangles that stand on the same base and between the same parallels are likewise equal. Is there any difference between the equality of the triangles in these two cases? If so, what?

(d.) In the first book of Euclid, what properties are shown to belong to triangles?

2. Given two equal and parallel straight lines AB and DC ; prove that AC and BD bisect each other. Under what circumstances will AC equal BD ?

3. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to each other. Give Euclid's proof of this proposition. How might it be proved if you were permitted to bisect an angle?

4. Three straight lines meet in a point. Draw another line cutting them so that the segment of it intercepted between the first and second shall be equal to that intercepted between the second and third.

5. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.

To what algebraical proposition is this equivalent?

6. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given triangle.

7. (a.) Equal chords in a circle are equally distant from the centre.

(b.) How do you measure the distance of a straight line from a point?

(c.) What is the locus of the middle points of equal straight lines in a circle?

8. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure described in a circle are equal to two right angles.

9. A tangent is drawn parallel to a chord. Show that the intercepted arc is bisected at the point of contact.

10. Inscribe in a circle an equilateral and equiangular pentagon. Is it necessary to say equilateral and equiangular?



First Examination in Arts.



ENGLISH LITERATURE—POETRY.

Examiner.—REV. J. RICHARDS, M. A.

1. Give the argument of the sixth book of *Paradise Lost*.

2. Explain the following passages:—

- (a) "Our patient fathers trifling themes laid by,
And roll'd, o'er labour'd works, the attentive eye;
Page after page the much-enduring men
Explored the deeps and shallows of the pen:
Till, every former note and comment known,
They mark'd the spacious margin with their own."
- (b) "She makes the vile to virtue yield applause,
And own her sceptre while they break her laws;
For vice in others is abhorr'd of all,
And villains triumph when the worthless fall."

- (c) "So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye
Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry;
Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense."
- (d) "So promised he; and Uriel to his charge
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now
raised
Bore him slope downwards to the sun, now fallen
Beneath the Azores; whether the prime orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither roll'd
Diurnal."
- (e) "Mystical dance, which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Resembles nearest, mazes intricate,
Eccentric, intervolved, yet regular
Then most, when most irregular they seem."
- (f) "All night the dreadless angel, unpursued,
Through heaven's wide champain held his way;
till Morn,
Waked by the circling hours, with rosy hand
Unbarred the gates of light."
3. How do you distinguish between conjunctions and prepositions and between adjectives and adverbs?
4. In what sense does Milton use these words—
Fare, eminent, error, lithe, reform, uncouth, slope, procinct, obviuſ, idol.
5. Ah! gentle pair, ye little think how nigh
Your change approaches, when all these delights
Will vanish, and deliver ye to woe;
More woe, the more your taste is now of joy;
Happy, but for so happy ill secured

Long to continue, and this high seat your heaven
 Ill fenced for heaven to keep out such a foe
 As now is enter'd ; yet no purposed foe
 To you, whom I could pity thus forlorn,
 Though I unpitied. League with you I seek,
 And mutual amity, so strait, so close,
 That I with you must dwell, or you with me,
 Henceforth.

6. Give the etymology and meaning of these words :
 —wanton, lethargy, polemics, subtile, verdurous, limi-
 tary, intelligential, puissance, surceased, enamoured,
 primeval, sheer, griding.

7. What affixes are used in English to express
 diminutiveness ?

8. Explain allusions :—

(g) “ The Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray,
 Hung forth in heaven his golden scales, yet seen
 Betwixt Astrea and the Scorpion sign,
 Wherein all things created first he weigh'd,
 The pendulous round earth with balanced air
 In counterpoise ; now ponders all events,
 Battles, and realms ; in these he put two weights,
 The sequel each of parting and of fight.”

(h) “ So down they sat,
 And to their viands fell ; nor seemingly
 The Angel, nor in mist, the common gloss
 Of theologians ; but with keen dispatch
 Of real hunger, and concoctive heat
 To transubstantiate.”



ENGLISH—PROSE.

Examiner.—REV. W. C. FYFE, M. A.

1. Give the substance of the following passage in your own words:—

“Let not sleep,” says Pythagoras, “fall upon thy eyes till thou hast thrice reviewed the transactions of the past day. Where have I turned aside from rectitude? What have I been doing? What have I left undone, which I ought to have done? Begin thus from the first act, and proceed; and, in conclusion, at the ill which thou hast done be troubled, and rejoice for the good.”

Our thoughts on present things being determined by the objects before us, fall not under those indulgences, or excursions, which I am now considering. But I cannot forbear, under this head, to caution pious and tender minds, that are disturbed by the irruption of wicked imaginations, against too great dejection, and too anxious alarms; for thoughts are only criminal when they are first chosen, and then voluntarily continued.

“Evil into the mind of god or man

May come and go, so unapprov’d, and leave

No spot or stain behind.”

In futurity chiefly are the snares lodged by which the imagination is entangled. Futurity is the proper abode of hope and fear, with all their train and progeny of subordinate apprehensions and desires. In futurity, events and chances are yet floating at large, without apparent connection with their causes; and we therefore easily indulge the liberty of gratifying ourselves with a pleasing choice.

2. (a) Substitute, and write out in separate columns, Anglo-Saxon words for those of classic origin in the preceding passage.

(b) Give reasons for adopting a style largely Anglo-Saxon, but partly classic.

(c) Give the meaning and origin of the following :—*Aesthetics* ; *chevalier* ; *meander*, *calico*, *solecism* ; *worsted* ; and *zero*.

3. Explain the following sentences, parse the words in italics, and apply the rules of syntax :—

(a) “*Religion* informs us that misery and sin were produced together.”

(b) “Books,” says Bacon, “can never teach the use of books.”

(c) “Two Englishmen meeting at Rome or Constantinople, *soon run into a familiarity*.”

(d) “They that live to please, must please to live.”

(e) ————— “Dost thou, so young,
Know when to speak, *and when to hold thy tongues*.”

(f) “Their folly *pleads* the privilege of wealth.

4. Explain the terms *Orthoepy*, *Orthography*, *Etymology*, and *Syntax*. What is the difference between *Etymology* and *Syntax*? Distinguish *mine* and *my* etymologically and in actual usage. How are the relatives *who*, *that*, *which* and *what* distinguished in actual usage?

5. Classify words under *eight* classes or parts of speech, and give the *etymological* meaning of the name of each class. Criticise the accuracy of the name as a full description of each class.

6. What is a verb? Give a tabular view of English verbs arranged for purposes of syntax. What are the

moods in English? What the *tenses*? What are perfect tenses regarded not as past but as present?

7. Sketch briefly the history of Periodical Literature in England, from its rise, down to the commencement of the present century. Give short biographical notices of the principal contributors to the *Tatler*, *Guardian*, *Mirror*, and *Lounger*.

8. Give a full *Analysis* of the *Lounger's* Remarks upon *Tragedy*.

9. Correct or justify the following, giving in every case your reason:—

1. "He is come."
2. "The house is building."
3. "I laid me down and slept."
4. "It was those who spoke."
5. "The cities who aspired to liberty."
6. "Nothing but clearness and simplicity are desirable."
7. "Any word that will conjugate is a verb."
8. "Two and two is four and one is five."



LATIN—POETRY.

Examiner.—REV. J. RICHARDS M. A.

1. At what time and under what emperors did Juvenal flourish?

Is the place of his birth mentioned in his *Satires*?

Give the names of the other great Roman Satirists?

2. Translate and explain allusions.

"Plena domus tunc omnis, et ingens stabat acervus

Nummorum, Spartana chlamys, conchyliæ Coa,
 Et cum Parrhasii tabulis, signisque Myronis
 Phidiacum vivebat ebur, necnon Polycleti
 Multus ubique labor : raræ sine Mentore mensæ.
 Inde Dolabella est, atque hinc Antonius, inde
 Sacrilegus Verres. Referebant navibus altis
 Occulta spolia, et plures de pace triumphos.
 Nunc sociis juga pauca boum, grex parvus equarum,
 Et pater armenti capto eripietur agello :
 Ipsi deinde Lares, si quod spectabile signum,
 Si quis in ædícula Deus unicus. Hæc etenim sunt
 Pro summis : nam sunt hæc maxima."

3. Translate :—

"Eloquium ac famam Demosthenis, aut Ciceronis
 Incipit optare, et totis Quinquatribus optat,
 Quisquis adhuc uno partem colit asse Minervam,
 Quem sequitur custos angustæ vernula capsæ.
 Eloquio sed uterque perit orator. Utrumque
 Largus et exundans letho dedit ingenii fons.
 Ingenio manus est, et cervix cæsa ; nec unquam
 Sanguine caudicis maduerunt rostra pusilli.
 O fortunatam natam me Consule Roman :
 Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic
 Omnia dixisset. Ridenda Poëmata malo,
 Quam te conspicuæ divina Philippica famæ,
 Volveris a prima quæ proxima. Sævus et illum
 Exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenæ
 Torrentem, et pleni moderantem fræna theatri."

4. (a) Explain the following words :—

augur, auspex, haruspex, puri, argenti,
 prætexta, endromis.

(b) Derive the following

diadema, pecunia, epistola, locuples, simplicitas, metallum.

(c) Distinguish between

cervix and collum—corona and diadema.

5. Write down the situations of the places mentioned in the following lines.

(a) "Janua Baiarum est."

(b) Hic altâ Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relictâ,
Hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis.

(c) ——— "Gyaræ clausus scopulis, parvâque Seriphoo."

6. Translate:—

"Quod porro officium, ne nobis blandiar, aut quod
Pauperis hic meritum, si curet nocte togatus
Currere, cum prætor lictorem impellat, et ire
Præcipitem jubeat dudum vigilantibus orbis,
Ne prior Albinam, aut Modiam collega salutet."

7. How many prætors were there, and what were their titles?

"Ut somno careas"

"——— modo longa coruscat
Sarraco veniente abies"

"——— et siccâ morte Tyranni"

"——— necnon gentilia tympana secum
Vexit."

What is the meaning of the verb "careo?" Give the original significations of "coruscare" and tyrannus;" and the different senses of "gentilis."

8. Whence do the different moods derive their names? and with what propriety? Explain the differ-

ent use of the gerund, supine, participle adjective, and noun adjective.



LATIN—PROSE.

Examiner.—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. Translate the following sentences : and illustrate them by a reference to the life and writings of Cicero :—“ Quare omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur, cujus studio a rebus gerendis abduci contra officium est ; virtutis enim laus omnis in actione consistit.”—“ Quamobrem magnopere te hortor, mi Cicero, ut non solum orationes meas, sed hos etiam de philosophia libros, qui se jam illis fere æquarunt.”—“ Nosque ipsi, quidquid ad rempublicam attulimus (si non modo aliquid attulimus) a doctoribus atque doctrina instructi ad eam et ornati accessimus.”

2. What are the tenets, and who are the philosophers, alluded to in the following expressions :—“ haberent jus suum disputandi de officio, si rerum delectum reliquissent, ut ad officii inventionem aditus esset”—“ disciplinæ, quæ propositis bonorum et malorum finibus, officium omne pervertunt,”—“ præcepta conjuncta naturæ”—“ ut nihil a statu naturæ discedas ?”

3. Translate very carefully the following passage, parse the last sentence and apply the rules of syntax :—

“ Sed ab iis partibus, quæ sunt honestatis, quemadmodum officia ducerentur, satis expositum videtur. Eorum autem ipsorum, quæ honesta sunt, potest incidere sæpe contentio et comparatio ; de duobus honestis utrum honestius ; qui locus a Panaetio est præter-

missus. Nam, cum omnis honestas manet a partibus quatuor, quarum una sit cognitionis, altera communis, tertia magnanimitatis, quarta moderationis; hae in deligendo officio saepe inter se comparentur, necesse est. Placet igitur aptiora esse naturae ea officia, quae ex communitate, quam ea, quae ex cognitione ducantur. Idque hoc argumento confirmari potest; quod, si contigerit ea vita sapienti, ut, omnium rerum affluentibus copiis, quamvis omnia, quae cognitione digna sint, summo otio secum ipse consideret et contempletur; tamen, si solitudo tanta sit, ut hominem videre non possit, excedat e vita. Principesque omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant, (prudentiam enim, quam Graeci φρόνησιν aliam quandam intelligimus, quae est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia.) Illa autem sapientia, quam principem, dixi, rerum est divinarum atque humanarum scientia; in qua continetur, deorum et hominum communitas et societas inter ipsos. Ea si maxima est, (ut est certe), necesse est, quod a communitate ducatur officium, id esse maximum."

4. On what grounds does Cicero establish the obligation to act according to the dictates of prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance? How does he illustrate his principle by the comparison of the instinct of bees?

5. Translate and explain the following phrases:—*Finis bonorum; contentio honorum; summum bonum; perfectum officium; fiducia virium; duodecim tabulae.*

6. Decline *nefas; coelum* and *justitium*. Compare *facilis; meritis; beneficus* and *vetus*. Conjugate *plico*;

suadeo ; linquo ; ulciscor ; and state the general rules for Compound Verbs.

7. Give the derivations of the following words :—*officium ; cognito ; turpitude ; decorum ; moderatio*. Distinguish between *corroboro, confirmo ; justitia, justitium ; sapientia, prudentia ; veror ut, veror ne ; ut and quod*.

8. Translate and explain :—“ Adhibenda est igitur quaedam reverentia, adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et relinquorum : nam negligere quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed etiam omnio dissoluti. Est autem quod differat, in hominum ratione habenda, inter justitiam et verecundiam.”

9. Translate into Latin :—

“ Cicero the greatest of the Roman orators, was born at Arpinum. Cicero removed from Arpinum to Rome. The excellent endowments of his mind soon made him famous at Rome. After he had discharged several other offices of the Roman republic, at last he was made Consul. Cicero discharged the consulship with so great watchfulness and industry, that he was called the father of his country. That honour was given to none before Cicero.”



BENGALI.

Examiner.—REV. J. WENGER.

1. Give a brief account, in English, of the book entitled *Sadbhabasataka*, stating the author's name ; the reason why it is called *sataka*, the general character of the pieces ; the source from which most of them are

derived. Express in a few words your opinion of the merits of the work, and the reasons which lead you to adopt that opinion

2. State briefly, in English, the peculiar character of the following metres: *payár* (পর্যার), *dirgh-lalita* (দীর্ঘললিত), and *ekávali* (একাবলী). Mention the number of *charanas* (চরণ) in each, the number of syllables (অক্ষর), the number and position of the rhymes (মিত্রা-ক্ষর), and the position of the harmonic pause (যতি). State in which metre each of the passages given below is written, and point out the instances in which the rules of the metre have not been strictly followed.

3. Translate into English the following lines :

আকাশের অশ্রুজল, বহিত যা অনর্গল,
গেল তাহা, মম অশ্রু, নিবারণিত নহিল।
বিমান-হৃদয়-স্থল, নিভিল চপলানল,
মম হৃদে বিরহাগ্নি, কেন নাহি নিভিল?

বরষার দীর্ঘশ্বাস, অনুরূপ যে বাতাস,
বহিত প্রবল তাহা, শরতেতে ফুটিল।
প্রিয়জন অসংযোগে, বিষয় বিরহ রোগে,
মম দীর্ঘশ্বাস আরো, প্রবলতা ধরিল॥
হেরি প্রিয় প্রাণেশ্বরে, নিশী চারু শোভা ধরে,
কুমুদিনী সরোবরে, প্রেমভরে ফুটিল।
খুলিল মুখের বাস, মৃদুহাস সুপ্রকাশ,
হৃদয়ে সুখের সিন্ধু, উথলিয়া উঠিল॥

না হেরি জীবিতেশ্বরে, মম চিত্ত-সরোবরে,
আশা কুমুদিনী ফুল, প্রফুল্লিত নহিল।
এ যাতনা বলি কায়, বরষা শরৎ যায়,
আজো মম মনোদুঃখ, মনেতেই রহিল॥

4. Point out in these lines, the Bengali words (as distinct from the Sanskrit) which would not be used in prose, and also those which would be spelt or inflected differently, and mention what would be their equivalents in prose.

5. Explain etymologically the words অনর্গল, চপলা-নল, বিরহাঙ্গি, বিষয়.

6. Give synonyms of আকাশ, নিশী, কুমুদিনী, সরোবর.

7. Paraphrase, in Bengali, the following passage :

তরঙ্গিণি কোথা তব তরঙ্গের রঙ্গ ।
 হেরি যাহা পোতারহী পাইত আতঙ্গ ॥
 যে সকল লহরী করিয়া ঘোর স্বন ।
 তরণীর হৃদয় করিত বিদারণ ॥
 কোথা তাহা ? কোথা সেই দ্রুতগামী নীর ।
 চলিত যা মদগর্বে অতিক্রমি তীর ॥
 কুলস্থ বিহঙ্গাশ্রয়-মহীকুহগণ ।
 করিত তাদের কোপে মূল উন্মূলন ॥

8. Explain grammatically the word অতিক্রমি ।

9. What force attaches to the tense পাইত, করিত, as used in this passage ?

10. Explain etymologically the expression বিহঙ্গাশ্রয় মহীকুহগণ ।

11. Give some other examples of compound words, in the second part of which the root কুহ occurs and which are analogous to পোতারোহী and মহীকুহ.

12. Give Bengali words—not compound (*samasta*)—derived from the root কুহ.

13. Give synonyms of তরঙ্গিণী, নীর, তরণী, বিহঙ্গ ।

14. What is the agent (or nominative) to উন্মূলন করিত ?

15. Translate the line তরঙ্গিণী তনু-তনু শরদাগমনে,

and explain the compound word তনু-তনু What description of compound word is it?

16. Translate into English the following passage :

যথা তরঙ্গিণী তরঙ্গচয় ।
 কিছু কাল থাকি বিলীন হয় ॥
 অথবা অচিরপ্রভা যেরূপ ।
 তিলেক প্রকাশি স্থায় স্বরূপ ॥
 অচিরে অমনি লুকায় কায় ।
 বিষয় নিচয় তেমনি প্রায় ।
 নিয়ত বিষয় সংশয়ময় ।
 নিশ্বাসে বিশ্বাস নাহিক হয় ॥

17. Which is the right spelling, তরঙ্গিণী or তরঙ্গিণী ?

18. How do you account for spelling তিলেক instead of তিলেক ?

19. Explain the composition of অচিরপ্রভা.

20. Translate into Bengali, not literally, but idiomatically, the following lines from Crabbe's "Library," which forms part of the English Course this year :

—When by slow degrees the Arts arose,
 And Science wakened from her long repose ;
 When Commerce, rising from the bed of ease,
 Ran round the land, and pointed to the seas ;
 When Emulation, born with jealous eye,
 And Avarice, lent their spurs to Industry ;
 Then one by one the numerous laws were made,
 Those to control, and these to succour trade ;
 To curb the insolence of rude command,
 To snatch the victim from the usurer's hand ;
 To awe the bold, to yield the wrong'd redress,
 And feed the poor with Luxury's excess.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. What is the proper meaning of the word আৰ্য্য?

এহিক এবং পারত্রিক কার্য্য সমুদয় যেরূপ পরস্পর ভিন্ন।
 ঐশিক নৈসর্গিক বিধি এবং মানুষিক কৃত্রিম বিধি সমুদয় সেইরূপ
 দুই বিভিন্ন পদার্থ। তবে, যে ব্যক্তি ঐহিক বিষয়ে লিপ্ত হইতে
 চাহে না, যাহার কেবল পরমার্থ চিন্তায় কালহরণ করিবার ইচ্ছা,
 তাহার, মানুষ কপোলকম্পিত নীরস নিয়মাবলিতে মন অর্পণ
 করিবার আবশ্যকতা কি? মকদ্দমা মায়ালা যাহাদের জীবিক
 নির্বাহের উপায় নয়, তাহাদের ওসব বিষয় জানিবার প্রয়োজন
 কি? ব্যবহারাজীব ব্যক্তিগণ ঐ সকল বিষয় শিক্ষা করুক, যে
 তাহাদের উপকার হইবে। আমরা কেন এরূপ তুচ্ছ কাজে সময়-
 ক্ষেপ করিব। ততক্ষণ মনোবিজ্ঞান শাস্ত্রের দুই চারি টা কথার
 আন্দোলন করিলে, অনেক উপকার আসিবে।

2. Translate the foregoing passage into English.

3. Derive ঐশিক নৈসর্গিক নিরঙ্কুশ.

4. Turn the following into substantives অন্তর্হিত সুপ্ত
বৃষ্টি, উক্ত, ভগ্ন, ভুক্ত.5. Give the Etymological meanings of the following
words আতপত্র, স্বতন্ত্র, অরুন্ডদ, সমাগরা, বসুন্ধরা, জগৎ.6. In what gender or genders are the following
words : তরঙ্গিণী, অচিরপ্রভা, মহিমা, অবলা, বিধাতা, সেনানী,
লেখনী, গরিমা?7. Turn the following masculines into feminines
প্রিয়ানু, বিদ্বানু, ধাতা, ইন্দ্র, যদ্রী.

8. Translate the following passage into English :

9. Give the masculine of পাপীয়সী.

10. What are the technical names of the following
compounds—explain them.

অজাতজননীজনক, রক্তগর্ভ, আজাতঙ্গাসহিষ্ণু.

রাজা তাহা শুনিয়া অত্যন্ত ক্রুদ্ধ হইয়া কহিবেন আঃ পাপী-
য়সী তুমি ঘৃণারহিতা এবং অতি সাহসিক কি নিমিত্তে অজ্ঞাত
জননীজনক এবং চণ্ডাল শঙ্কাম্পদ এই যে বালক ইহাকে তুমি
অকারণ কোলে করিবা। রাজমহিষী কহিলেন হে রাজন্ পুরুষ
কখনও নিন্দনীয় হয় না দশা নিন্দনীয়া হয়। পণ্ডিতেরা কহিয়া-
ছেন যে পুরুষ কখনও নিন্দনীয় হন না দুর্দশা নিন্দনীয়া হয় বরং
পুত্রের গুণেতে জননী রক্ত গর্ভা নামে খ্যাতা হন এবং কাহার
ললাটে বিধাতার কি প্রকার লিখন আছে তাহাও জানিতে পারা
যায় না অআর প্রশংসিত কুলব্যতিরেকে সামান্য বংশজাত
বালকের এ প্রকার সৌন্দর্য্য হয় না অতএব করুণাপ্রযুক্ত ইহাকে
পরিত্যাগ করিতে পারি না। অনন্তর রাজা মহিষীকে পুনঃ ২ বার
করিলেন তথাপি রাণী বালক গৃহগোদ্যতা হইয়া ভূপাল কর্তৃক
তিরস্কৃত হইলেন ভূপালেরা স্বভাবত আজ্ঞাভঙ্গাসিদ্ধ হন এবং
রাজপত্নীরাও সৌভাগ্যদ গর্ভিতা হন এই প্রযুক্ত পরস্পর কলহ
করিয়া রাজা রাণীর প্রতি অত্যন্ত ক্রোধ করিলেন এবং রাণীকে
রথহইতে অবরোহণ করাইয়া দিলেন।

11. Translate the following passage into Bengali :

The Assyrian empire had reached its height under Nebuchadnezzar ; it fell with his grandson Belshazzar. During the reign of this prince, the Median nation grew powerful, and being assisted by the Persians, it conquered, one by one, most countries of the East. The cavalry of the Medes and Persians was long celebrated as the best, as well as most numerous in the world ; and corrupted Babylonians were unable to make any successful head against the vigour and hardihood of these children of Japheth.



SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following extract into English.

निरास्पदं प्रश्नकुतूहलित्वमस्मास्वधीनं किमु निःस्पृहाणां ।
 तथापि कल्याणकरीं गिरन्ते मां श्रोतुमिच्छा मुखरीकरोति ॥
 इत्युक्तवानुक्तिविशेषरम्यं मनःसमाधाय जयोपपत्तौ ।
 उदारचेता गिरमित्युदारां द्वैपायनेनाभिदधे नरेन्द्रः ॥
 चिचीषतां जन्मवतामलब्धीं यशोवतंसामुभयत्र भूतिं ।
 अभ्यर्हिता बन्धुषु तुल्यरूपा वृत्तिर्विशेषेण तपोधनानां ॥
 तथापि निम्नं नृप तावकीनैः प्रङ्गीकृतं मे हृदयं गुणाद्यैः ।
 वीतस्पृहाणामपि मुक्तिभाजां भवन्ति भव्येषु हि पक्षपातः ॥

2. By which are गिरं (4th line) जन्मवतां भूतिं तपोधनानां governed?

3. What part of the verb is चिचीषतां and what is its root? Give its 3d person sing. dual and plural in the present tense.

गतान् पशूनां सहजन्मबन्धुतां गृहाश्रयस्मेमवनेषु विभ्रतः ।
 ददर्शगोपानुपधेनुपाखडवः कृतानुकरानिव गोभिरार्जवे ॥

4. Construe this sloka after the manner of the native commentator Mallinātha.

5. What is the root of विभ्रतः? Why is the nasal letter wanting here? Give the 3d person singular of the same verb in the potential (खो) and the 1st person singular in the 3rd preterite (टो) .

ब्रजाजिरेष्वम्बुदनादशंकिनीः शिखण्डिनामुन्मदयत्सु योषितः ।
 मुञ्जःप्रणुनेषु मथां विवर्त्तनैर्नन्दत्सु कुम्भेषु मृदङ्गमश्रयम् ॥
 पपात पूर्वा जहृतो विजिह्वतां वृषोपभुक्तान्तिकसस्यसम्पदः ।
 रथाङ्गसीमन्तितसान्द्रकर्दमान्प्रसक्तसम्पातपृथक्कृतान् पथः ॥

जनैरुपग्राममनिन्द्यकर्मभिर्विविक्तभावेङ्गितभूषणैर्हताः ।
 भृशं ददर्शाश्चममण्डपोपमाः सपुष्पहासाः सनिवेशवोरधः ॥
 ततःससम्येक्ष्य शरद्वृणश्चियं शरद्वृणालोकनलीलचक्षुषम् ।
 उवाच यक्षस्तमनोदितोपिगां नहीङ्गितञ्जोऽवसरेऽवसीदति ॥
 इयंशिवाया नियतेरिवायतिः कृतार्थयन्ती जगतः फलैः क्रियाः
 जयश्चियम्यार्थं पृथूकरेतु ते शरत्सन्नाम्बरनम्बुवारिदा ॥
 उपैति सस्यम्परिणामरम्यतान्नदीरनौद्वत्यमपङ्कतामहोम् ।
 नवैर्गुणैःसम्यतिसंस्तवस्थिरन्तिरोहितमेमघनागमश्चियः ॥

6. Turn the above extract into prose in your own words as far as possible.

7. Explain the following compounds :

वृषोपभुक्तान्तिकसस्यसंपदः रथांगसीमन्तितसान्द्रकर्ममाने
 आश्चममण्डपोपमाः

8. Give the past passive participle (त्क) of the following verbs . दृष्ट्वा शृण्वं पठं भित्तिं वदं बद्धं

9. Translate the following passage into English :

तत् पश्य मे बुद्धिप्रभावं ॥ परं किन्तु ममापि सुहृद्भूता
 वीणारवा नाम मल्लिकास्ति । तत् तामाह्वयागच्छामि ।
 येन स दुरात्मा दुष्टगजो बध्यते । अथासौ चटकया सह
 मल्लिकां समासाद्य प्रोवाच । भद्रे ममेष्टेयं चटका केन-
 चिदुष्टगजेन पराभूताण्डकस्फोटनेन । तदस्य बधोपाय
 मनुतस्ततो मे साहाय्यं कर्तुमर्हसि । मल्लिकायाह । भद्रे
 किमुच्यतेऽत्र विषये । उक्तं च यतः ।

पनः प्रत्युपकाराय मित्राणां क्रियते प्रियं ।

यत् पुरा मित्रमित्रस्य कार्यं मित्रैः कृतं न किं ॥



SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—REV. J. WENGER.

1. State briefly, in Sanscrit, the situation of the kingdom of Pataliputra (or Kusumapura) which is presupposed in the play entitled *Mudrārākshasa*; the character of the two principal agents introduced in it, Chanakya and Rakshasa; the one object aimed at by Chanakya, and finally realised; also the reason why the play is called *Mudrārākshasa*.

2. State, in English, the name of the author, the time at which it is supposed that he lived, and your opinion of his skill and his style, with the reasons on which you base that opinion.

3. Translate into English the following passage:

प्राक् चन्द्रगुप्तप्रवेशात् प्रविष्टमात्रेणैव शयनगृहं चाण-
क्येन दुरात्मना समन्तादवलोकितं । ततस्त्वेकस्माद्विचित्रि-
द्रात् गृहीतभक्तावयवानां पिपीलिकानां निष्क्रामन्तीनां
पङ्क्तिमवलोक्य । पुरुषगर्भमेतद्गृहमिति गृहीतार्थेन दाहितं
तदेव शयनगृहं । तस्मिंश्च दह्यमाने धूमावरुडदृष्टिविषयः
प्रथममपिहितनिर्गमनमार्गमनधिगम्य सर्व्व एव बीभत्सादय-
स्तत्रैव ज्वलनमुपगता उपरताश्च ।

4. Mention some other particles which like प्राक्, govern the ablative case (*panchami*).

5. State to which class of *Samasa* each of the following compound words belongs: भित्तिच्छिद्रं गृहीतभक्ता-
वयव, पुरुषगर्भ, गृहीतार्थ, धूमावरुद्ध, धूमावरुद्ध-दृष्टिविषयः.

6. Mention both the future tenses, *Parasmaipada*, of the following verbs; प्रविष्, निष्क्रम, ग्रह, दह, अवरुध्, निर्गम्, उपरम्, ।

7. Translate into English the following passage :

चाण । अमात्य राक्षस, अपीष्यते चन्दनदासस्य जीवितं?
राक्ष । भो विष्णुगुप्त कः सन्देहः?

चाण । अमात्य राक्षस अगृहीतशस्त्रेण भवता नानु-
गृह्यते दृषत् इत्यतः सन्देहः । तद्यदि सत्यमेव चन्दनदासस्य
जीवितमिष्यते ततो गृह्यतामिदं शस्त्रं ।

राक्ष । भो विष्णुगुप्त मा मैवम् । अयोग्या वयमेतस्य
ग्रहणे विशेषतस्त्वया गृहीतस्य शस्त्रस्य ।

चाण । अमात्य राक्षस न खलु भवतः शस्त्रग्रहणमन्तरेण
चन्दनदासस्य जीवितमस्ति ॥

8. Who was *Chandanadasa*? And why should
Rakshasa wish to save his life? Why was Chandana-
dasas not put to death before?

9. What is meant by *shastra* (शस्त्र) ?

10. What idiomatic ellipsis do you observe in
Chanakya's first question?

11. Explain the expression भवता नानुगृह्यते दृषत्, and
mention why it appears singular.

12. How do you explain (in Rakshasa's answer) the
genitive case (*shashthi*) in गृहीतस्य शस्त्रस्य?

13. Explain the use of the cases in शस्त्रग्रहणमन्तरेण
and illustrate it by a few examples.

14. Give an English translation of the following

किं शेषस्य भवत्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत्,
किं वा नास्ति परिश्रमो दिनपतेरास्ते न यन्निश्चलः ।
किन्वङ्गीकृतमुत्सृजन् द्रुपणवत् श्लाघ्यो जनो लज्जते;
निर्यूढं प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेकं हि गोत्रव्रतं ॥

15. Explain the mythological allusions contained
in the first two lines.

16. Give synonyms of क्षा, दिनपतिः, वपुः।

17. Explain etymologically the words:

उत्सृजन्, निर्व्यूढ, प्रतिपन्न.

18. Translate into Sanskrit the following anecdote.

As four young Brahmans were going on their way, they saw in a forest the bones of a dead lion. So one of them said, A test of the science we have previously studied is supplied. Here is a dead animal. By the virtue of our well studied science let us restore it to life. I know how to effect the collocation of the bones. The second said, I give (it) skin, flesh and blood. The third said, I produce life. So one made the collocation of the bones; the second supplied it with skin, flesh, and blood. Whilst the third was engaged in adding life, the fourth, named Buddhiman, said, Wait a moment, whilst I get on that nearest tree. This being done, when the lion was restored to life, he arose and killed those three; but after he was gone elsewhere, Buddhiman came down from the tree and went home.



URDU.

Examiner.—H BLOCHMANN.

1. Translate:

دسویں خرابی لوگوں کی تعریف کرنی اور خوشامد کرنی ہی جس آدمی کی تعریف یا خوشامد ہوتی ہے اوسکا نقش پھولتا ہے اور خوش ہوتا ہے اور اپنی خوبی اور بھلائی کا اوسکا خیال ہو جاتا ہے اس سے بہت خرابیاں پیدا ہوتی ہیں کبھی تو لوگوں کے سامنے اپنی برائی کا اظہار کرتا ہے اور کبھی خوشامدیوں کے کہنے سے اپنے تئیں عالم دانشمند جانکر علم کے حاصل کرنے اور عقل کے

برہانے میں مستقی کرتا ہی — تعریف اور خوشامد کرنیوالے کو بھی اس عادت سے ضرر ہوتا ہی تعریف اور خوشامد کرنے میں اکثر جھوٹ بولتے ہیں خوشامدی اکثر دل سے تعریف نہیں کرتے بلکہ خوش کرنیکی واسطے زبان سے خوشامد اور تعریف کی کلمات نکالتے ہیں اور دل میں اسکی خلاف جانتے ہیں یہ مکاری نہایت بے عادت ہی *

2. Parse the first 3 lines using the technical terms of the Urdu Grammar.

3. Write down in order the *Persian* words of the above passage.

4. Give the roots of اکثر عادت اظہار تعریف and مکاری and give some words derived from the same roots and their meanings.

5. Give the etymology of دانشمند بلکہ خوشامدی and واسطے

6. Trace the custom of distinguishing in pronunciation — from ی When was it introduced ?

7. Why does he say in the first line کرنی and not کرنا Give the rule. Translate. (a) to give trouble تکلیف to one's guest is not proper ; (b) he was not able to move ; (c) it is hard to put one's finger on a lancet نشتر

8. Is خرابان a Persian plural ? Should he not have put the adjective پید also into plural ? State your reasons.

9. What are the vowels of عالم as used in the above passage ? Give the meanings of عالم غیب عالم صورت

10. What are the names of the 5 senses. Distin-
guish between انسانی نفس حیوانی نفس نباتی نفس
ناطقہ How does the author prove that the
ناطقہ is نفس بسیط ؟

11. The title of the book *باغ و بهار* gives the *تاريخ* Express the year in the Muhammadan and Christian aeras.

12. Explain the origin of the name *Urdu*.

13. Translate :—

Chand-Bibi is the favourite heroine of the Dekkan and is the subject of many fabulous stories. Even Khafi Khan mentions her having fired silver balls into the Mogul Camp ; and the common tradition at Ahmed-nagar is that when her shot was expended she loaded her guns successively with copper, with silver and with gold coin, and that it was not till she had begun to fire away jewels that she consented to make peace.



URDU.

Examiner.—H. BLOCHMANN.

1. Translate :

صبح ہوتے جو گئی آج مری آنکھ چھپک
 دی وہیں آکے خوشی نے درد دل پر دستک
 پوچھا میں کون ہی بولی کہ میں وہ ہوں غافل
 نہ لگے شوق میں جسکے کبھی شائق کی پلک
 ہی خوشی نام مرا میں ہوں عزیز دلہا
 زند گانی کی حالات ہی جہاں میں مجھتک
 کھول آغوش دل اور لے مجھے جلدی نادان
 پھر خدا جانے یہہ دن کب تجھے دکھائی فلک
 ساکے یہہ مژدۂ جان بخش جو میں کھولی آنکھ
 اشعہ نور کی سی مجھکو نظر آئی جھلک
 آنکھیں ملکر کے جو دیکھوں ہوں تو ایک بار لہ پوش
 سر سے لے غرق جواہر میں وہ ہی پاؤں تلک

حسن ایسا کہ جسے ماہ شب چار دہم
یک بیک دیکھ تو یکچند ہی وہ جاے بھچک
زق برق ایسی ہی پوشاک میں اوسکی کہ جسے
کوند بھلی کی کہوں یا کہ میں شعلے کی چمک

2. Parse the last 3 lines putting the vowels above the words. Employ the technical terms of the Urdu grammar.

3. Explain (a) the hamzah above مژدہ
(b) the kasr below عزیز and دلہا in دلہا
(c) the word نورسی after سی

4. Give the root of شائق Is it necessary to leave out the two نقطہ of the ی Put the vowels to اشعہ and explain the form.

5. Write down all the rules connected with the particle نے

6. What is meant by تخلص? Describe the custom and give some examples.

7. Translate and explain

حلم اگر دل میں نہوے کہیں بہتر پتھر
دھیلے اچھے ہیں حیا ہو نہ اگر آنکھوں میں

8. Instead of د you often find a د with a small ط above it. How do you explain the ط? Distinguish between دھیلے with the یای معروف and یای مجهول

9. Explain the following headings of poems : مطلع
ثانی ولہ Are their metres peculiar to the Urdu?

10. Of what gender is the form خلقت in Urdu. Do you know an exception? Write down the genders of قلم حقہ شریعت پانی

11. Translate :

Rezia Begum, says Ferishtah, was endowed with every princely virtue and those who scrutinize her

actions most severely will find in her no fault but that she was a woman. If not distinguished for literature she read the Koran correctly; and such was her talent for business, that Altamash, when absent on his northern campaigns, left her in charge of his government in preference to his sons. Her conduct on the throne did not disappoint the expectations entertained of her.



ENGLISH HISTORY.

Examiner.—W. L. HEELEY, B. A.

N. B.—Give dates wherever practicable.

1. Give a sketch map of the course of the Thames and the country between that river and the English Channel; mark Dover, Canterbury, Hastings, Runymede, Oxford, New Forest, Windsor, Carisbrook; and state historical incidents connected with each.

2. Explain the terms—‘Witenagemot,’ ‘Heptarchy,’ ‘Bretwalda,’ ‘Wessex.’ Who were the Jutes, and what was their original country? What was the general principle of English penal legislation before the Norman conquest? Who were Hereward, Bede, Anslem, and Godwin?

3. What languages are now spoken in the British Isles, and to what family of languages do they belong? What parts of the Islands were longest under the dominion of the Danes? When did the final subjugation of Ireland by the English take place?

4. Explain ‘ordeal,’ ‘interdict,’ ‘Peter’s-pence.’ When was England acknowledged to be a fief of the

Papacy? What is the meaning of *homage*? Who were the Lollards?

5. Give a brief account of the public career of any one of the following persons :—

- I. Francis Bacon, Viscount St Albans.
- II. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.
- III. Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.
- IV. Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

6. Explain the following lines :—

- (a) This is he that far away
Against the myriads of Assaye
Clash'd with his fiery few and won ;
And underneath another sun,
Warring on a later day,
Round affrighted Lisbon drew
The treble works, the vast designs
Of his laboured rampart-lines.
- (b) Syrian virgins, wail and weep,
English Richard ploughs the deep !
- (c) The shrieks of death, through Berkley's roof
that ring,
Shrieks of an agonizing king.
- (d) Look how the Lion of the sea lifts up his ancient
crown,
And underneath his deadly paw treads the gay
lillies down.
So stalked he when he turned to flight, on that
famed Picard field,
Bohemia's plume, and Genoa's bow, and Cæsar's
eagle shield.

- (e) Both roses flourish, red and white,
 In love and sisterly delight,
 The two that were at strife are blended,
 And all old troubles now are ended.—
 Joy, joy to both, but most to her
 Who is the flower of Lancaster !

7. Give briefly the history of the dispute as to the power of the Crown to levy taxes without consent of the Commons. When do we find the first distinct reference to a Parliament? Who systematized parliamentary corruption?

8. What was the character of the revolution of 1688, and what principles were established thereby?

9. When and how did Dacca, Delhi, Cuttack, and Benares come under British rule? Give a sketch map of the portion of India west of Lucknow, and north of Bombay, marking principal towns and rivers.

10. Give an account of the perpetual Settlement,—when and by whom established, and with what objects?



ENGLISH HISTORY.

Examiner.—W. GRAPEL, M. A.

1. Give a short account of the struggle for power between Henry II. and Thomas à Becket; stating the circumstances of the death of the latter, with its immediate results.

2. How many sons had Henry II., and what was the conduct of each towards his father?

3. When lived and for what were known in English

History :—(1) Richard Longespée ; (2) Stephen Langton ; (3) Peter of Pomfret ; (4) Hubert de Burgh ; (5) Michael de la Pole ; (6) Reginald de la Pole ; (7) Cardinal Beaton ?

4. Describe fully the circumstances which led to the Battle of Lewes ; when was it fought, and to what state of affairs did it give rise ?

5. Give the date and conditions of the Peace of Bretigni ; and of the League of Cambray.

6. Give a short sketch of the characters of the several Members of the Cabal.

7. What was the particular charge ; who the principal witnesses ; and what the course, and the result of the proceedings against Stafford ?

8. (1) The Remonstrance ;
(2) The Self-Denying Ordinance ;
(3) The Declaration of Indulgence ;
(4) The Test Act ;
(5) The Peace of Breda ;
(6) The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle ;

Give the dates of all of the above ; and furnish full details as to the cause and result of any three of them.

9. What was the character, career, and fate of Dupleix ?

10. Review rapidly the military achievements of the British in India during the first rule of Lord Cornwallis.



ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—REV. K. S. MACDONALD, M. A.

1. If a straight line fall upon two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to one another.

Trisect, (1) a right angle, (2) one-fourth of a right angle.

2. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

If two circles cut each other the line joining their centres bisects their common chord; and the common chord produced bisects their common tangent.

3. The sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proportionals, and those which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous sides.

Cut a given straight line in extreme and mean ratio.

4. Two straight lines which are each of them parallel to the same straight line, but not in the same plane with it, are parallel to one another.

5. If 48 men working eight hours a day for one week can dig a trench 235 feet long, 40 wide and 28 deep; in what time can 12 men working 10 hours a day form a Railway cutting 1,56,060 cubic yards? A week = 6 working days.

6. What is the difference in value between £1,000 of 3 per cents. at 72 and £1,000 of 4 per cents. at 90?

7. Simplify:—

$$(a) \quad \frac{x^2 + (a - b)x - ab}{x^2 + (a + b)x + ab};$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{e^{2x} x^3 + e^{2x} - x^2 - 1}{e^{2x} x^2 + 2e^x x^2 - e^{2x} - 2e^x + x^2 - 1}.$$

8. Solve the following equations :—

$$(a) \frac{198x + 3}{4.5x + 3} + \frac{4x + 5}{.5x - 1} - 52 = 0.$$

$$(b) x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4 \text{ and } x^{\frac{3}{2}} + y^{\frac{3}{2}} = 28.$$

$$(c) (x + 6)^2 + 2\sqrt{x}(x + 6) = 138 + \sqrt{x}.$$

9. Find the sum of the following series :—

$$(a) \frac{1}{a} + \frac{2}{a} + \frac{3}{a} + \&c. \text{ to } 20 \text{ terms.}$$

$$(b) \frac{2}{3} - (\frac{2}{3})^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 - \&c. \text{ to } n \text{ terms.}$$

10. State the general rule called the *Binomial Theorem*, and illustrate it by giving the first four terms of the expansion of $(5 - \frac{x}{6})^6$

How many changes may be rung with four bells out of 7; and how many with the whole peal?



PLANE TRIGONOMETRY, LOGARITHMS AND STATICS.

Examiner.—J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

1. Explain why in the common system of logarithms $\log. 6.25$, $\log. .000625$ and $\log. \frac{1}{16}$ have the same mantissa; write down the logarithms of these numbers, having given $\log. 2 = .301030$.

2. Define the tangent of an angle; and trace its changes in magnitude and sign as the angle increases from 0° to 270° .

3. Prove the formulæ :

$$\tan^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2 \sin A - \sin 2A}{2 \sin A + \sin 2A}$$

$$2 \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{1 + \sin A} + \sqrt{1 - \sin A}$$

and attach the proper signs to the radicals in the latter, when A lies between 270° and 360° .

4. Express in terms of the sides the sine and cosine of half an angle of a triangle, and the radius of the circle which touches one side and the produced parts of two others.

5. Find the area of a triangle in terms of the three sides in a form adapted to logarithmic computation.

A triangular field has its sides respectively 500, 600, and 700 yards in length, find its area, having given

$$\log. 2 = \cdot 30103 \qquad \log. 1\cdot469 = \cdot 16702.$$

$$\log. 3 = \cdot 47712 \qquad \log. 1\cdot470 = \cdot 16732.$$

6. Define Force and explain how it is measured.


If three forces represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a triangle, act on a point, they will keep it at rest.

7. A weight of 25 lbs. hangs at rest attached to the ends of two strings, the lengths of which are 3 and 4 feet, and the other ends of the strings are fastened at two points in a horizontal line distant 5 feet from each other, find the tension of each string.

8. There is equilibrium on the wheel and axle, when the power is to the weight as the radius of the axle is to the radius of the wheel.

9. Define the centre of gravity of a body; and shew that every body has one and only one such point.

10. A rod 11 inches long has a weight of 7 ounces at one end and one of 8 ounces at the other, and is found to be in equilibrium when balancing on a fulcrum 5 inches from the heavier weight. If the weights be interchanged the fulcrum must be shifted $\frac{11}{7}$ of an inch. Find the weight of the rod and the position of its centre of gravity.



MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—J. SANDERS.

1. "The evidence which we have for the existence of mind," says Dr. Abercrombie, "is, perhaps, less liable to objection than that which we have for the existence of matter." Compare the evidence in both cases and prove the truth of this observation.

2. Give a brief sketch of the modern theory with respect to the first appearance and progressive development in our minds of those elements of thought, which are essential to a sound Understanding. Then distinguish, as Dr. Abercrombie does, between Reflection and Simple Consciousness, and examine in detail the knowledge which we derive from these sources.

3. In our notions of Cause and Effect, separate what is the result of experience, from what is of a different origin.

4. Explain the different means by which we acquire our power of estimating by sight the distance and magnitude of objects.

5. State the argument, based on the nature of the reasoning process, for the admission of certain propositions as First Truths, and recapitulate the most important of these axioms, briefly explaining the scope of each.

6. Describe the processes preparatory to, and those immediately concerned in, the induction of general principles.

7. Explain the state of the mind in dreaming, and point out the difference between this state, and that of the mind when under the influence of the imagination, and when affected by insanity.

8. Indicate the limits of human power over the material universe.



MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—REV. J. OGILVIE, M. A.

1. What are those Principles which we consider as constituting the nature of man when contemplated as a Moral and Responsible Being? Among these, which are regarded as the *primary* Principles of Action?

2. What is meant by the Moral quality of an Action? On what special circumstance is it that the Moral character of any person's conduct depends? Illustrate your answer to this last question by any example that may occur to you.

3. Contrast the Feelings which are always conjoined with our *Moral* judgments with those which accompany any merely *Scientific* judgment, or any judgment which is derived from a mere process of Reasoning.

4. What is generally understood by the *Affections*? In what manner do they operate? What great purpose do they serve? Under what two general heads may they be classed?

5. Show how the Desire of Approbation, when properly regulated, is calculated to produce a highly beneficial influence;—and state some of the evils resulting from a perverted use of this Feeling.

6. With respect to that inestimable precept to do to others as we would that they should do to us, a caution is given (by Abercrombie) to this effect, that we are to remember that the principle of Action which this precept makes use of is not to be considered as the *Rule*, that is, the *Ruling Motive*, of our conduct in dealing with others; the real design of the precept being to serve as an ever-present *Reminder* of the great Standard or *ultimate* Rule to which all our actions ought to be referred; and also as an infallible *Test* wherewith to try our conduct in individual instances:—

What difficulty might arise in the mind of one who was endeavouring to act in accordance with the precept now in question, but who did not attend to this explanation of it? In all cases, what ought to be the *Ruling motive* or *ultimate* Standard of our conduct? Explain, as precisely as you can, the nature of the mental exercise that is brought into operation in every case when the above-mentioned inestimable precept is duly applied. From what propensity of our nature would an habitual attention to this exercise effectually guard us in our dealings with others?—And how would it tend to advance our own moral culture?.

7. Contrast the control or voluntary power which we can exercise over any of our *Intellectual* processes with that which we can exercise over our *Feelings*.

8. By what means can we influence our Feelings? —If, for example, it were our wish to call up within us the Feeling of compassion and kindness for any one in distress, what steps could we adopt to accomplish that object?

9. State *briefly* what you consider the due regulation of the Moral Feelings to consist in;—and mention any circumstances that might lead to their derangement.



B. A. Examination.



ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—REV. J. RICHARDS, M. A.

1. What opinion have you formed of the character of Hamlet? Illustrate your view by quotations.

2. Illustrate from Hamlet the difference between Wit and Humour, and explain in what way they may be discriminated.

Quote any passage from Hamlet that seems to you distinguished for beauty and force, and point out the particular points of beauty.

3. In what sense does Shakespeare use the words, carnal, censure, collection, cry, expostulate, meditation, rivals, waft?

4. Other readings have been proposed in the following passages. Mention them.

(a) ——— “while they distill’d

Almost to jelly with the act of fear
Stand dumb.”

(b) “I would not ———

Have you to slander any moment leisure
As to give words or talk with the Lord Hamlet.”

(c) “I’ll silence me e’en here.”

(d) No, no, he is dead,

So to thy death bed
He never will come again.”

Explain clearly the following passage:—

“O what a noble mind is here o’erthrown!

The courtier’s, soldier’s, scholar’s eye, tongue,
sword,

The expectancy and rose of the fair state,

The glass of fashion and the mould of form,

The observ’d of all observers! quite, quite down.”

5. On what is Comus founded? Mention any other masks which were published before Comus.

In what terms does Milton refer to masks in his *Paradise Lost*? Under what circumstances did he publish the Comus?

6. In what respects does a mask differ from any other dramatic composition?

7. Explain clearly the words in Italics.

The *drouth* of Phœbus—Iris’ *woof*—*wavering* morrice
—grave *saws*—*margent* green—*swilled* insolence—*infamous* hills—the *swink’d* hedger—*swart* fairy—*Clouted*
shoon.

8. Explain allusions.

- (a) "Rude Heiskar's seal, through surges dark
Will long pursue the minstrels' bark."
- (b) Awaked before the rushing prow
The mimic fires of ocean glow,
Those lightnings of the wave.
- (c) "Was not the life of Athole shed
To soothe the tyrant's sicken'd bed."
- (d) Now ask you whence that wondrous light
Whose fairy glow beguiled their sight!
It ne'er was known.

9. Explain the meaning of the following suffixes and state whence they are derived:—

fy, ness, en, esk, ly, tion, terde.



ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. Give a short account of the life and writings of Lord Bacon, and point out some of the chief excellencies and defects of his style. In what relation does the *Treatise on the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning* stand to the rest of his philosophical works?

2. Lord Bacon divides human learning into three parts, history, poetry, and philosophy, respectively referring to memory, imagination and reason, which he conceived to be the proper distribution of the intellectual faculties. Give the substance of his observations on *history*; with remarks on their practical tendency, or the justness of his reasoning.

3. Paraphrase the following passage, and point out any changes either in *spelling* or *construction* which the English language has undergone since the time of Lord Bacon.

And surely when I set before me the condition of these times, in which learning hath made her third visitation, or circuit, in all the qualities thereof; as the excellency and viuacity of the wits of the age; the noble helps and lights which we haue by the trauailes of ancient writers; the art of printing, which communiceth bookes to men of all fortunes; the opennes of the world by nauigation, which hath disclosed multitudes of experiments, and a masse of naturall history; the leasur wherewith these times abound, not imploying men so generally in civill businesse as the states of Græcia did, in respect of their popularity, and the state of Rome, in respect of the greatnesse of their monarchy; the present disposition of these times at this instant to peace; the consumption of all that ever can be said in controuersies of religion, which haue so much diuerted men from other sciences; the perfection of your Majesties learning, which as a Phoenix may call whole volies of wits to follow you; and the inseperable propriety of time, which is euer more and more to disclose truth; I cannot but be raised to this perswasion, that this third period of time will farre surpasse that of the Grecian and Romane learning: onely if men will know their own strength, and their own weakness both; and take, one from the other, light of invention, and not fire of contradiction, and esteem of the inquisition of truth, as of an enterprise, and not as of a quality or

ornament, and imploy wit and magnificence to things of worth and excellency, and not to things vulgar, and of popular estimation.

4. The Anglo-Saxon is the mother tongue of modern English. State the successive grammatical changes in the various forms of the *noun*, the *pronoun* and the *verb*, during the period in which the Saxon language was undergoing that process of transformation by which it was ultimately changed into English.

5. Give the substance of the following criticism in your own words. To whom does it refer?

“He puffed himself and abused his enemies under feigned names. He robbed himself of his own letters, and then raised the hue and cry after them. Besides his frauds of malignity, of fear, of interest, and of vanity, there were frauds which he seems to have committed from love of fraud alone. He had a habit of stratagem, a pleasure in outwitting all who came near him. Whatever his object might be, the indirect road to it was that which he preferred.”

6. State briefly the essential qualities of a good prose style, and indicate the cause why *nonsense* so often escapes being detected both by the judicious writer and by the attentive reader?

7. Distinguish between *Dialects* and *Languages* and illustrate your answer by references to any of the various dialects and languages in India?

8. Classify verbs according to their forms, meaning and origin, for purposes of etymology. Investigate the forms *drench*, *raise*, *use*, *clothe*?

9. What is the difference between:—*This is a dis-*

covery of Sir Isaac Newton's, and, This is a discovery of Sir Isaac Newton? Disprove the doctrine that the possessive in *s. (Newton's)* is formed out of the combination *Newton his?*

10. Give the history of the following words:—*algebra, amen, caste, chivalry, coat, expedient, king, parchment and policy?*

11. Explain in full the following constructions:—

- (a) "I am to blame."
- (b) "To err is human, to forgive divine."
- (c) "Man is made to mourn."
- (d) "The wages of sin is death."
- (e) "Honour being lost, all is lost."
- (f) "Windsor is a castle of the Queen's."
- (g) "The hue and cry of the country pursues him."



GREEK POETRY.

Examiner.—REV. J. RICHARDS, M. A.

1. What was the subject of the earliest dramatic representations? On what occasion were the yearly contests for Tragedy instituted, and at what festivals did they take place? How many compositions and of what nature, were presented by each candidate?

2. What is the nature and office of the Chorus? Of what persons ought it to consist. Which of the Tragedians seems to have been most observant of this rule? Was the Chorus introduced into Comedy?

3. Represent by a table the various laws of the Iambic Metre.

4. Give the derivation and literal meaning of the following words.

ἄστροφος—ἱκετεύω—δορύξενος—τηλικούτος
καθυβρίζω—ἰσοτέλεστος—παλαίφατος.
ὑπουργία—ἐξαίφνης,—ἀποκάμνω.

5. Translate literally the following passages and parse the first three lines of paragraph (a).

(a) ΘΗ. ὁδοῦ κατάρχειν τῆς ἐκεῖ, πομπὸν δέ με
χωρεῖν, ἵν', εἰ μὲν ἐν τόποισι τοῖσδ' ἔχεις
τὰς παῖδας ἡμῶν, αὐτοὺς ἐκδείξῃς ἐμοί·
εἰ δ' ἐγκρατεῖς φεύγουσιν, οὐδὲν δεῖ πονεῖν.
ἄλλοι γὰρ οἱ σπεύδοντες, οὓς οὐ μὴ ποτε
χώρας φυγόντες τῆσδ' ἐπεύζωνται θεοῖς.
ἀλλ' ἐξυφηγοῦ· γινῶθι δ' ὥς ἔχων ἔχει
καὶ σ' εἴλε θηρῶνθ' ἡ τύχη· τὰ γὰρ δολῶ
τῷ μὴ δικαίῳ κτήματ' οὐχὶ σώζεται.
κοῦκ ἄλλον ἔξεις ἐς τὰδ'· ὥς ἐξοῖδά σε
οὐ ψιλὸν οὐδ' ἄσκειον ἐς τοσὴνδ' ὕβριν
ἤκοντα τόλμης τῆς παρεστώσης τανῦν,
ἀλλ' ἔσθ' ὅτῳ σὺ πιστὸς ὦν ἔδρας τάδε.
ἂ δεῖ μ' ἀθρῆσαι, μὴδὲ τήνδε τὴν πόλιν
ἐνὸς ποιῆσαι φωτὸς ἀσθνεοστέραν.
νοεῖς τι τούτων, ἢ μάτην τανῦν τε σοι
δοκεῖ λελέχθαι χῶτε ταῦτ' ἐμηχανῶ;

(b) ΧΘ. εἰ θέμις ἐστί μοι τὰν ἀφανῆ θεὸν
καὶ σὲ λιταῖς σεβίζειν,
ἐννυχίων ἄναξ,
'Αἰδωνεῦ 'Αἰδωνεῦ, λίσσομαι
ἐπιπόνῳ μῆτ' ἐπὶ βαρναχεῖ
ξένον ἐξανύσαι
μόρῳ τὰν παγκευθῇ κάτω
νεκρῶν πλάκα καὶ Στύγιον δόμον,

πολλῶν γὰρ ἂν καὶ μάταν
 πημάτων ἰκνουμένων,
 πάλιν σε δαίμων δίκαιος ἀξέοι.
 ὦ χθόνιαι θεαί, σῶμά τ' ἀνικάτου
 θηρὸς, ὃν ἐν πύλαισι
 φασὶ πολυξέστοις
 εὐνᾶσθαι κνυζεῖσθαι τ' ἐξ ἄντρων
 ἀδάματον φύλακα παρ' Ἀΐδα
 λόγος αἰὲν ἔχει·
 ὃν, ὦ Γᾶς παῖ καὶ Ταρτάρου,
 κατεύχομαι ἐν καθαρῷ βῆναι
 ὀρμωμένῳ νερτέρας
 τῷ ξένῳ νεκρῶν πλάκας.
 σέ τοι κικλήσκω τόν αἰὲν ἄϋπνον.

- (c) OI. ὦ φίλτατ' Αἰγέως παῖ, μόνοις οὐ γίγνεται
 θεοῖσι γῆρας, οὐδὲ κατθανεῖν ποτε,
 τὰ δ' ἄλλα συγχεῖ πάνθ' ὁ παγκρατὴς χρόνος.
 φθίνει μὲν ἰσχύς γῆς, φθίνει δὲ σώματος,
 θνήσκει δὲ πίστις, βλαστάνει δ' ἀπιστία,
 καὶ πνεῦμα ταυτὸν οὐποτ' οὔτ' ἐν ἀνδράσιν
 φίλοις βέβηκεν οὔτε πρὸς πόλιν πόλει.
 τοῖς μὲν γὰρ ἤδη, τοῖς δ' ἐν ὑστέρῳ χρόνῳ
 τά τερπνὰ πικρὰ γίγνεται καὶ θις φίλα.
 καὶ ταῖσι Θήβαις εἰ τανῦν εὐήμερεῖ
 καλῶς τὰ πρὸς σέ, μυρίας ὁ μυρίος
 χρόνος τεκνοῦται νύκτας ἡμέρας τ' ἰὼν,
 ἐν αἷς τὰ νῦν ξύμφωνα δεξιώματα
 δόρει διασκεδῶσιν ἐκ σμικροῦ λόγον·
 ἴν' οὔμὸς εὐδῶν κοῖ κεκρυμμένος νέκυς
 ψυχρὸς ποτ' αὐτῶν θερμὸν αἷμα πίεται,
 εἰ Ζεὺς ἔτι Ζεὺς, χῶ Διὸς Φοῖβος σαφής.
 ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ αὐδᾶν ἡδὺν τὰκίνητ' ἔπη,
 ἔα μ' ἐν οἴσιν ἡρξάμην, τὸ σὸν μόνον

πιστὸν φυλάσσω. κοῦποτ' Οἰδίπουν ἐρεῖς.
ἀχρεῖον οἰκητῆρα δέξασθαι τόπων
τῶν ἐνθάδ' εἶπερ μὴ θεοὶ ψεύσουσί με.



GREEK PROSE.

Examiner.—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. When did Herodotus live? Enumerate the principal writers who preceded Herodotus. From what sources did he derive his historical and chronological information?

2. Mention the principal dialects of ancient Greece, and the districts where each peculiarly prevailed. Which of them was the native dialect of Herodotus, and why did he prefer the Ionic?

3. Mention some of the peculiar characteristics of the Ionic dialect. Give instances of the difference of Ionic forms in Homer and Herodotus. Convert the following words into common Greek :—ἀπικέθαι, δέκομαι, ἐπεὰν, ἐὼν, κως, μοῦνος, πλεῦνας, σεῦ, ἀπικάτο, πιθὼν, οὔνομα, and ὀρέω. Also decline βασιλεύς throughout, first in Attic and then in Ionic.

4. Translate into English :—

Μαρδόνοις μὲν, τοσαῦτα ἐπιλεήνας τὴν Ξέρξῃ γνῶμην, ἐπέ-
παντο.—Σιωπῶντων δὲ τῶν ἄλλων Περσέων, καὶ οὐ τολμώντων
γνώμην ἀποδείκνυσθαι ἀντίην τῇ προκειμένῃ, Ἀρτάβανος ὁ
Ῥυστάσπεος, πάτρως ἐὼν Ξερξῇ, τῷ δὴ καὶ πίσυνος ἐὼν ἔλεγε τάδε·
“ὦ βασιλεῦ, μὴ λεχθισέων μὲν γνωμέων ἀντιέων ἀλλήλησι,
“οὐκ ἔστι τὴν ἀμείνω αἰρεόμενον ἐλέσθαι, ἀλλὰ δεῖ τῇ εἰρημένῃ
“χρέεσθαι· λεχθισέων δὲ, ἔστι· ὥσπερ τὸν χρυσὸν τὸν ἀκήρατον,
“αὐτὸν μὲν ἐπ’ ἐωυτοῦ οὐ διαγίνωσκομεν, ἐπεὰν δὲ παρατρίψωμεν

“ ἄλλω χρυσῷ, διαγινώσκωμεν τὸν ἀμείνω. Ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ πατρί τῷ
 “ σῷ, ἀδελφεῷ δὲ ἐμῷ, Δαρείῳ, ἡγόρευον μὴ στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ
 “ Σκύθας, ἄνδρας οὐδαμῶθι γῆς ἄστν νέμοντας. Ὁ δὲ, ἐλπίζων
 “ Σκύθας τοὺς Νομάδας καταστρέψεσθαι, ἐμοί τε οὐκ ἐπείθετο,
 “ στρατευσάμενός τε, πολλοὺς τε καὶ ἀγαθοὺς τῆς στρατιῆς
 “ ἀποβαλὼν ἀπῆλθε. Σὺ δὲ, ὦ βασιλεῦ, μέλλεις ἐπ’ ἄνδρας
 “ στρατεύεσθαι πολλὸν ἀμείνονας ἢ Σκύθας· οἱ κατὰ θάλασσαν τε
 “ ἄριστοι καὶ κατὰ γῆν λέγονται εἶναι.”

5. Translate, and supply the ellipses in these passages :—

(α) δὴ καὶ καὶ συνήνεικε, ἣ τοι κατὰ γῆν, ἣ καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, ἔσσωθῆναι, ἣ καὶ κατ’ ἀμφότερα.—οἱ γὰρ ἄνδρες λέγονται εἶναι ἄλκιμοι.

(β) εἰ δὲ ἐρίζων πρὸς πᾶν τὸ λεγόμενον, μὴ τὸ βέβαιον ἀποδέξεις, σφάλλεσθαι ὀφείλεις ἐν αὐτοῖσι, ὁμοίως καὶ ὁ ὑπεναντία τούτοισι λέξας.

(γ) Ἐπεὶ δ’ ἐγένοντο ἐν Ἀβύδῳ, ἠθέλησε Ξέρξης ἰδέσθαι πάντα τὸν στρατὸν, καὶ,—προεπεποιήτο γὰρ ἐπὶ κολωνοῦ ἐπίτηδες αὐτῷ ταύτῃ προεξέδρη λίθου λευκοῦ.

6. Translate, and explain the peculiarities of syntax :—

(α) μὴ καταπλέξαι Τιμοξείνον προδοσίῃ.

(β) τὰ ἄχρηστα οἰκετέων ἐχόμενα.

(γ) καὶ τις οἰκίην τε ἀναπλασάσθαι, καὶ σπόρου ἀνακῶς ἐχέτω.

7. Investigate the etymology and meaning of the words :—γνωσιμαχέετε, ὀλοιτρόχους, λιπαρέειν and distinguish accurately between οἰκέω and οἰκίζω; πρέσβυς and θέωρος; χρησμοὶ and λογία. Give the mood, tense, and voice of each of the following :—ἔσσωθῆναι, ἠθέλησε, ἀπῆλθέ, and ἰδέσθαι. Give the futures, Atticè, and Ionicè of καλέω and μένω.

8. Derive the particles ἄν, μὴ, ἄρα, μέν and τε. With

what tenses of the indicative mood is the particle *ἂν* joined in a contingent or conditional sense? Explain the idiomatic uses of the verbs *πάσχω*, *ποιέω* and *πράσσω*.

9. Translate into Greek the following passage from Hume's History of England—

“Canute, the greatest and most powerful monarch of his time, sovereign of Denmark and Norway, as well as of England, could not fail of meeting with adulation from his courtiers: a tribute which is liberally paid even to the meanest and weakest princes. Some of his flatterers, breaking out one day in admiration of his grandeur, exclaimed, that every thing was possible for him: upon which the monarch, it is said, ordered his chair to be set on the sea shore, while the tide was rising, and as the waters approached, he commanded them to retire, and to obey the voice of him who was lord of the ocean.”

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—REV. J. RICHARDS, M. A.

1. Point out the peculiarities of Virgil as a poet, and specify, with examples of each, the leading beauties or defects of his style.

2. Translate

Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec jam amplius
ullæ

Apparent terræ, cœlum undique, et undique pontus;
Tum mihi cæruleus supra caput adstitit imber,
Noctem hyememque ferens; et inhorruit unda
tenebris.

Continuo venti volvunt mare, magnaue surgunt.

Æquora. Dispersi jactamur gurgite vasto.
Involvere diem nimbi, et nox humida cœlum
Abstulit. Ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.
Excutimur cursu, et cæcis erramus in undis.
Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere cœlo,
Nec meminisse viæ media Palinurus in unda.
Tres adeo incertos cæca caligine soles
Erramus pelago; totidem sine sidere noctes.
Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem
Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum.
Vela cadunt; remis insurgimus; haud mora, nautæ
Admixi torquent spumas, et cærula verrunt.

3. Translate

At pater Æneas nondum certamine misso
Custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iūli
Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem :
'Vade age, et Ascanio, si jam puerile paratum
'Agmen habet secum, cursusque instruxite quorum,
'Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis,
'Dic,' ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo
Infusum populum, et campos jubet esse patentes.
Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum
Frenatis lucent in equis; quos omnis euntes
Trinacriæ mirata fremit Trojæque juvenus.
Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona.
Cornea bina ferunt præfixo hastilia ferro :
Pars læves humero pharetras : it pectore summo
Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.
Tris equitum numero turmæ, ternique vagantur
Ductores : pueri bis seni quemque secuti
Agmine partito fulgent, paribusque magistris.

4.

(a) Point out the difference of meaning in the singular and plural numbers of *aqua*, *aquæ*—*auxilium*, *auxilia*—*comitium*, *comitia*—*opera*, *operæ*.

(b) Write down the perfects and supines of *domo*, *seco*, *aboleo*, *caveo*, *vincio*, *alo*, *oculo*.

(c) Decline *unus*, *duo*, *tres*.

6. Explain the scansion of the following lines.

1. "Tunc ille Æneas, quem Dardanio Anchisæ"

2. "Et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem"

3. "Venisti tandem, tua que spectata parenti."

4. "Ætherium sensum, atque aurai simplicis ignem."

5. "Ferrei que lumenidum thalamis, et discordia demens."

6. "Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni."

6. Give an account of the principal oracles of Antiquity and the oracle of Faunus, with the manner of consulting them.

7. Translate and explain the following constructions.

"Tibi, Phœbe, sacravit remigium alarum."

"Nec non cernere erat Tityon."

"Non mortale sonans.

"Dardanio Ænea sese addiderat socium non inferiora secutus."

"Inde hominum pecudumque genus, vitæ que volantum."

8. Give the historical exposition of the following passages.

(a) "Quin Decios, Drussosque procul, sævumque securi

Adspice Torquatum, et referentem signa Camillum."

(b) Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?

Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,

Scipiadas, cladem Libyæ? parvo que potentem Fabricium? vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?

Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu maximus ille es, Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem."

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. Give a brief account of the Catalinarian conspiracy, with dates. Name the chief conspirators. By what means did Cicero discover the conspiracy, and obtain the legal evidence in proof of it? Give the days of the month, according to English computation, on which the four orations against Cataline were respectively delivered.

2. Translate into English:—

"Quamobrem sive hoc statueritis, dederitis mihi comitem ad contionem populo carum atque jucundum: sive Silani sententiam sequi malueritis, facile me atque vos a crudelitatis vituperatione populo Romano exsolvetis atque obtinebo eam multo leniorem fuisse. Quamquam, patres conscripti, quae potest esse in tanti sceleris immanitate punienda crudelitas? Ego enim de meo sensu judico. Nam ita mihi salva re publica, vobiscum perfrui liceat, ut ego, quod in hac causa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor, (quis enim est me mitior?) sed singulari quadam humanitate

et misericordia. Videor enim mihi videre hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum atque arcem omnium gentium, subito uno incendio concidentem : cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseros atque insepultos acervos civium : versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi, et furor in vestra caede bacchantis. Cum vero mihi proposui regnantem Lentulum, sicut ipse se ex fati sperasse confessus est, purpuratum esse hunc Gabinium, cum exercitu venisse Catalinam, tum lamentationem matrifamilias, tum fugam virginum atque puerorum, ac vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco ; et, quia mihi vehementer haec videntur misera atque miseranda, idcirco in eos, qui ea perficere voluerunt, me severum vehementemque praebeo.

3. Translate and explain the following passages :—

(a) Decrevit quondam senatus ut L. Opimius consul videret, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet.

(b) “ Qui vadimoniis, judiciis, proscriptionibus bonorum defatigati, permulti, et ex urbe et ex agris se in illa castra conferre dicuntur.”

(c) “ Cn. Octavius, consul, armis, expulit ex urbe collegam suum : omnis hic locus acervis corporum et civium sanguine redundavit. Superavit postea Cinna cum Mario ; tum vero, clarissimis viris interfectis, lumina civitatis extincta sunt.”

(d) “ Pari studio defendendae rei publicae convenisse video tribunos aerarios, fortissimos viros ; scribas item universos ; quos cum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, video ab expectatione sortis ad salutem communem esse conversos. Omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, etiam tenuissimorum.”

4. If in any of the following passages you prefer a different reading, state it with the grounds of your preference.

(a) "Sed jam me ipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemnno."

(b) "Qui mihi accubantes in conviviis, vino languidi, conferti cibo, sertis redimiti, &c."

(c) "Meo beneficio tabulae novae proferentur, verum auctionariae."

(d) "Jam vero urbes colaniarum ac municipiorum respondebunt Catalinae tumultis silvestribus."

5. Translate the following sentences, and explain the syntax of the words italicised, mentioning in each case whether any other construction is admissible.

(a) "Non deest *reipublicae* consilium neque auctoritas hujus ordinis."

(b) "Tum denique interficiam te, cum jam memo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam *tui* similis inveniri poterit, qui id non jure factum esse fateatur."

(c) "Nisi vero si quis est, qui *Catalinae* similes cum Catalina sentire non putet."

6. Translate the following elliptical sentences, and supply the Latin words required to complete the construction.

(a) "Quorum auctoritatem secuti multi, non solum improbi, verum etiam imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent."

(b) "Quid ? quod tu te ipse in custodiam dedisti?"

(c) "Tu ut illa carere diutius possis, quam venerari, ad caedem proficiscens, solebas?"

7. Discriminate accurately between the following

synonyms :—*par, aequalis ; benevolentia, caritas ; municipia, praefecturae, coloniae ; facinus, crimen, culpa ;* and explain the particular meaning of the following titles :—*Patres, Patres Conscripti, and Patricii.*

8. Explain and illustrate the different usages of the imperfect and perfect tenses in the Latin language. Whence do the different moods derive their names? and with what propriety?

9. Translate the following into Latin :—

“ Cicero was the first, that devoted attention to the choice of words, and applied art to his compositions. He attempted also to introduce the higher graces of oratory ; and invented some brilliancies, in the close of his sentences, particularly in those orations, which he composed, when verging on old age, and near the close of life. He had then attained to greater proficiency ; and practice, with experience, had taught him the true oratorical style. In his earlier orations, we see the rough cast of antiquity. The exordium is tedious ; the narrative is drawn into length ; he wastes time in digressions ; he is not easily affected, and he rarely takes fire.”



BENGALI.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. What are the peculiarities in point of metre and poetry of the *Megha-náda-badha Kábya*?

মহাশব্দ বলে যথা নমু শিরঃ ফণী,
মলিনবদন লাজে, উদ্ভবিলে রথী

রাবণঅনুজ লক্ষি রাবণ-আত্মজে ;—
 “ নহি দোষী আমি, বৎস ; বৃথা ভৎস য়োরে
 তুমি ! নিজ কর্ম দোষে, হায়, মজাইলা
 এ কনক লক্ষা রাজা, মজিলা আপনি !
 বিরত সতত পাপে দেবকুল ; এবে
 পাপপূর্ণ লক্ষাপুরী ; প্রলয়ে যেমতি
 বসুধা ডুবিছে লক্ষা এ কাল সলিলে
 রাঘবপদ আশ্রয়ে রক্ষার্থে অশ্রয়ী
 তেঁই আমি ! পরোদোষে কে চাহে মজিতে ? ”

2. Translate into English the foregoing lines.

3. Parse নমু শিরঃ Are these separate words here or do they form a compound? Is it in the latter case quite correct grammatically? What is the meaning of কাল in the above extract?

বৃথা, হে জলধি, আমি বাঁধিনু তোমারে ;
 অসংখ্য রাক্ষস গুম বধিনু সংগামে ;
 আনিবু রাজেন্দ্রদলে এ কনকপুরে
 সসৈন্যে ; শোণিত স্রোতঃ, হায়, অকারণে,
 বরিষার জল সম, আর্দ্রিল মহীরে ।
 রাজ্য, ধন, পিতা, মাতা, স্ববন্ধুবান্ধব—
 হারাইবু ভাগ্যদোষে সকলে ; আছিল
 অন্ধকার ঘরে দীপ মৈথিলী ; তাহারে
 (হে বিধি, কি দোষে দাস দোষী তব পদে ?)
 নিবাইল দুর-অদৃষ্ট ! কে আর আছে রে
 আমার সংসারে, ভাই, যার মুখ দেখি
 রাখি এ পরাণ আমি ? থাকি এ সংসারে ?

4. What is the meaning of the word গুম in the 2nd line and দুর-অদৃষ্ট in the 10th? How would you write in prose the following words : বাঁধিনু মহীরে রাজেন্দ্রদলে
 What part of speech is সসৈন্যে ?

* * উত্তরিলি শচীকান্ত বলী;
 “নিজ নিজ রাজ্য আজি রক্ষিতে দিক্‌পালে
 আদেশিনু, জগদম্বে। দেব রক্ষঃ রণে,
 (দুর্জয় উভয় কুল) কে জানে কি ঘটে?
 হয় ত মজিবে মহী, প্রলয়ে যেমতি,
 আজি; এ বিপুল নৃষ্টি যাবে রসাতলে!”

5. Who was শচীকান্ত? What part of speech is বলী and what is its meaning? what is the meaning of প্রলয়ে যেমতি, আজি; give the etymological as well as the usual meanings of জগদম্বে দিক্‌পালে What is রক্ষঃ

* * পশি স্বমন্দিরে,
 বিষাদে কমলাসনে বসিলা কমলা,—

6. What is the meaning of পশি?

* * বিধবাদশা কেন ঘটাইবি
 আবার তারার, মুঢ়? দেবর কে আছে
 আর তার?”

7. What do these lines refer to? What is the force of the word আবার?

অরি পুত্রবরে শূর, হানিলা সরোষে
 মহাশক্তি! বজুনাদে উঠিলা গজ্জির্য়া,
 উজ্বলি অম্বরদেশ সৌদামিনীরূপে,
 ভীষণরিপূনাশিনী! কাঁপিলা সভয়ে
 দেব, নর! ভীষাঘাতে পড়িলা ভূতলে
 লক্ষ্মণ, নক্ষত্র যথা; নাজিল ঝঞ্ঝাণি
 দেবঅস্ত্র, রক্তস্রোতে আভাহীন এবে।
 সপন্নগ গিরিসম পড়িলা সুমতি।

8. Turn these lines into prose. What is the meaning of অম্বর দেশ and of সপন্নগ গিরিসম?

9. Give four synonyms of রিপু and গিরি and two of সৌদামিনী,

10. Translate the following passage into English :

হস্ত পাদাদি ভগ্ন হইলে যে বেদনা বোধ হয়, তাহাতে তিন প্রকার উপকার আছে; প্রথমতঃ সেই অঙ্গ যে ভগ্ন হইয়াছে ইহা নিশ্চিত অবগত হওয়া যায়; দ্বিতীয়তঃ তাহার প্রতিক্রিয়া না করিয়া আর ক্ষান্ত থাকা যায় না; তৃতীয়তঃ চিকিৎসারস্তুর পরে যদি সেই বেদনা-গুস্ত স্থান দলিত বা আহত হয়, তবে তাহার যাতনা বৃদ্ধি হইয়া এই উপদেশ প্রদান করে, যে যে বস্তু বা যে কার্য্য দ্বারা প্রতীকারের ব্যতিক্রম ঘটে, তাহা নিঃশেষে পরিত্যাগ করা কৰ্ত্তব্য। অতএব, এপ্রকার স্থলে যে ক্লেশ অনুভূত হয়, তাহা অধিক ক্লেশ ও অকাল-মৃত্যু নিবারণার্থেই নিয়োজিত হইয়াছে। বোধ হয়, যেন “যে কোন প্রকারে হউক, রোগ শান্তি করিতেই হইবে” এইরূপ প্রতিজ্ঞারূঢ় হইয়া পরমেশ্বর তাহার একমাত্র উপায় স্বরূপ বেদনা বিধান করিয়াছেন।

11. What is the literal meaning of বেদনা, রোগ-শান্তি, নিঃশেষে ?

BENGALI.

Examiner.—REV. J. WENGER.

1. Describe briefly the character of the book entitled *Purusha Pariksha*, and state your opinion of its style.

2. Translate the following passage into English.

রাজা রাণীর সহিত এক রথে অরণ্য মধ্যে ভ্রমণ করত সদ্যোজাত এবং বস্ত্রখণ্ডোপরি শায়িত এক সুন্দর শিশুকে দেখিয়া রাণীকে কহিলেন, প্রিয়ে, আশ্চর্য্য দেখ, সিংহ ও ব্যাঘ্রুতে ব্যাপ্ত এই বন, ইহার মধ্যে কি প্রকারে মনুষ্য শিশুর সঞ্চার হইল ? রাজরাণী কহিলেন, এই বালক পূর্ণচন্দ্রের ন্যায় দৃষ্টিপ্রিয়, ইহাকে দেখিয়া আমার হৃদয় করুণার্দ্ৰ হইতেছে, হে নাথ, যদি তোমার আজ্ঞা হয়, তবে এই বালককে লইয়া গৃহে গিয়া পুত্রস্নেহেতে প্রতিপালন করি। রাজা

তাহা শুনিয়া অত্যন্ত ক্রুদ্ধ হইয়া কহিলেন, আঃ পাপীয়সী, তুমি ঘৃণারহিতা এবং অতি সাহসিকা, কি নিমিত্তে অজ্ঞাত জননী জনক এবং চণ্ডাল শঙ্কাস্পদ এই যে বালক ইহাকে তুমি কোলে করিবা?

3. Give a grammatical explanation of the word শায়িত, and state the difference between it and শয়িত or শয়ান.

4. What difference would it make, if in the above passage প্রতিপালন করিব were substituted for প্রতিপালন করি?

5. Explain দৃষ্টিপ্রিয়. Give other compounds concluding with প্রিয় and translate each of them accurately.

6. Give a grammatical analysis of the compound words অজ্ঞাত জননী জনক and চণ্ডালশঙ্কাস্পদ.

7. What is the great blemish of the book entitled *Probodh chandrika*, with regard to its contents?

8. On what grounds does it deserve to be considered a standard work in Bengali, both as to matter and style?

9. Translate or paraphrase in English the following passage : স্কুলতম স্কুলতর স্কুলপদার্থ জ্ঞান পরম্পরাক্রমে সোপানারোহণ ন্যায় ব্যুৎপন্নচিত্ত পুরুষেরা সূক্ষ্মতম পদার্থরূঢ়বুদ্ধি হয়

10. Explain the term ছয় ভৈতি, and name the six particulars alluded to in it.

11. Explain the idiom observable in শাস্ত্র ফাস্ত্র, ফল ফুলারি, and give other examples.

12. Translate or paraphrase in English the following passage.

শুনিয়াছি ভানুমতীর পিতা বড় মায়াবী, প্রতিজ্ঞা করিয়াছেন যে আমাকে নূতন কবিতা যে শুনাইবে তাহাকে আমি চতুর্লক্ষ মৌবর্গিক হুন দিব, এতাদৃশ প্রতিজ্ঞারূপ মায়ামহাজাল পাতিয়া অনেক নব্য কাব্যকারি কবিদিগকে শ্রুতিধর দ্বিঃশ্রুতিধর ত্রিঃশ্রুতিধর পণ্ডিত দ্বারা

অপ্রস্তুত করিয়া অপমানিত ও নিরাশ করিতেছেন। অতএব আমি ভোজরাজের সভাতে গিয়া সে সমস্ত দুরন্ত দুষ্ট অশিষ্ট দুরাত্মাদের কাপট্য নিরাস করিয়া তাহাদিগকে নিরস্ত করিব।

13. Explain the terms শ্রুতিধর, দ্বিঃশ্রুতিধর, ত্রিঃশ্রুতিধর and describe briefly the proceedings referred to.

14. Explain the difference between নিরাশ and নিরাস.

15. Give as close a translation as you can of the following passage.

তৎপর কালিদাস তিথি বার নক্ষত্র যোগ করণ এই পঞ্চাঙ্গ শুদ্ধ দিবসে চন্দ্র তারানুকূলে শুভলগ্নে রাজসাক্ষাৎকার করিয়া সমস্ত বৃত্তান্ত বিজ্ঞাপন করিলেন। উজ্জয়নীপতি মহারাজাধিরাজ শুশ্রূষু হইয়া আয়োদ পূর্বক তদাদি তদন্ত তন্নতন্ন করিয়া সকল সমাচার শুনিয়া যথেষ্ট সন্তুষ্ট ও ভূয়িষ্ঠ হৃষ্টচিত্ত হইয়া কালিদাসকে কহিলেন, দেখ বিধাতৃনির্মাণে ধর্মাধর্মাধীন সুখ দুঃখময় বটুসশালি ও নানা সাধন সামগ্ৰী সাপেক্ষ হয়, কিন্তু কবিনির্মিত যে সে সাধনান্তর নিরপেক্ষ বাঙ্যাত্র সাধ্য নবরসরুচির সুখমাত্রময় নিয়তিকৃত নিয়-মরহিত হয়।

16. Explain the expression তদাদি তদন্ত তন্নতন্ন করিয়া, and state which part of it is current in common parlance.

17. Explain the expressions বটুসশালি and নবরস-রুচির.

18. Translate into Bengali the following passage from Macaulay's Addison.

“On his way from Venice to Rome he was drawn some miles out of the beaten road by a wish to see the smallest independent state in Europe. On a rock where the snow still lay, though the Italian spring was now far advanced, was perched the little fortress of San Marino. The roads which led to the secluded town were so bad that few travellers had ever visited it, and

none had ever published an account of it. Addison could not suppress a good natured smile at the simple manners and institutions of this singular community.”



SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—REV. J. WENGER.

1. Give a brief outline in English, of the circumstances which led to S'isupála's death.
2. State briefly the plan of Mágha's poem, and your opinion of its merits and defects, especially as compared with the *Kirátárjunia*.
3. Translate the following passage into English.

अपेक्षितानायतवल्गमये तुरङ्गिभिर्यत्ननिरुद्धवाहैः ।
 प्रक्रीडितान् रेणुभिरेत्य तूष्णीं निन्युर्जनन्यः पृथुकान् पथिभ्यः ॥
 दिदृक्षमाणाः प्रतिरथ्यमीयुर्मुंरारिमारादनघं जनौघाः ।
 अनेकशः संस्तुतमप्यनख्या नवं नवं प्रीतिरहो करोति ॥
 उपेयुषो वर्त्म निरन्तराभिरसौ निरुच्छासमनीकिनीभिः ।
 रथस्य तस्यां पुरि दत्तचक्षुर्विद्वान् विदामास शूनैर्न यातम् ॥

4. Analyse the compound words आयतवल्गं, यत्ननिरुद्ध-वाह, दत्तचक्षुः
5. Explain the forms पथिभ्यः, एत्य, दिदृक्षमाणाः, उपेयुषः, विदामास, ईयुः.
6. Point out the apparent discrepancy between the form and the meaning in प्रक्रीडित, and adduce other examples of past participles (क्त) in which such a discrepancy is observable.
7. Give a Sanscrit paraphrase of the following passage.

शिरसि स्मजिघ्रति सुरारिबन्धनच्छलवामनं विनयवामनं तदा।
यशसेव वीर्यविजितामरद्रुमप्रसवेन वासितशिरोरुहे नृपः ॥
सुखवेदनाहृषितरोमकूपया शिथिलीकृतेऽपि वसुदेवजन्मनि।
कुरुभर्तुरङ्गलतया न तत्तज्जेविकसित्वादम्बनिकुरम्भचारताम्॥
इतरानपि क्षितिभुजोऽनुजन्मनःप्रमनाःप्रमोदपरिफुल्लचक्षुषः
सयथोचिताञ्जनसभाजनोचितः प्रसभोद्धृतासुरसभोऽसभा-
जयत् ॥

8. It has been suggested whether the last word of the fourth line of this extract ought not to be चारता, instead of चारताम्. What is your opinion of this suggestion? and what reasons lead you to adopt that opinion?

9. In the last line the old Calcutta edition has in the text यथोचिताञ्, and in the commentary यथोचितान्, whilst others think it should be यथोचितम्. What is your opinion, as to which is right?

10. Analyse the compound words सुरारिबन्धनच्छलवामन and विजितामरद्रुमप्रसव. Explain the mythological allusions contained in them.

11. Give an exact explanation, in English or Sanscrit, of सुखवेदनाहृषितरोमकूप.

12. Name and describe the metres of both the above passages.

13. Write down the 3rd person (नामवाच्य) singular and plural, परस्मैपद, or आत्मनेपद, or both, of the present (लट्), imperative (लङ्) aorist (आशिर्लिङ्), perfect (लिट्) and conditional (लुङ्) of the verbs to which the following forms belong : अपेक्षित, आयत, निरुद्ध, निन्युः द्रक्ष्यति, संसृत, जिघ्रति हृषित, कृत, तत्तज्जे, विश्वसिति,

14. Translate the following passage into Sanscrit :—

“Sandracottus (Chandragupta) was of humble origin, but was called to royalty by the power of the gods; for, having offended Alexander by his impertinent language, he was ordered to be put to death, and escaped by flight. Fatigued with his journey, he lay down to rest, when a lion of large size came and licked off the sweat that poured from him, with his tongue, and retired without doing him any harm. The prodigy inspired him with ambitious hopes, and, collecting bands of robbers, he roused the Indians to rebellion. When he prepared for war against the captain of Alexander, a wild elephant of enormous size approached him, and received him on his back, as if he had been tamed. He was a distinguished general and a brave soldier. Having thus acquired power, Sandracottus reigned over India at the time when Seleucus was laying the foundation of his greatness, and Seleucus entered into a treaty with him.”



SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. What is the traditional account of the composition of the Bhatti, and what are its peculiarities as compared with other poems?

विग्रहस्तव शक्रेण बृहस्पतिपुरोधसा ।
 सार्द्धं कुमारसेनान्या श्रुत्वाश्वासीति कोनयः ॥
 यद्यहं नाथ नायास्यं विनसा हतबान्धवा ।
 नाज्ञास्यस्वमिदं सर्वं प्रमाद्यंश्चारदुर्वलः ॥

करिष्यमाणं विज्ञेयं कार्यं किन्नु कृतं परैः ।
 अपकारे कृतेऽप्यज्ञो विजिगीषुर्नवा भवान् ॥
 वृतस्त्वं पात्रेसमितैः खट्वाहूढः प्रमादवान् ।
 पानशैलः श्रियं नेता नात्यन्तीनत्वमुन्मनाः ॥
 अध्वरेष्वग्निचित्वत्सु सोमसुत्वत आश्रमान् ।
 अत्तुं महेन्द्रियं भागमैति दुश्चवनोऽधुना ॥

2. Translate these lines into English—Parse नायास्यं
 नाज्ञास्यः and प्रमादयन् ।

Give the meanings of शून्यः and चारदुर्वलः

मांसान्योष्ठावलोप्यानि साधनीयानि देवताः ।
 अन्नन्ति रामाद्रक्षांसि विभ्यत्यश्रुवते दिशः ॥

3. Are अन्नन्ति and अश्रुवते both from the same root?
 if not, explain the difference. Give the 3rd sing. 2nd
 preterite डी of both.

कुरु बुद्धिं कुशाग्रियामनुकामीनतां त्यज ।
 लक्ष्मीं परम्परीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणतां नय ॥

4. Derive परम्परीणां and पुत्रपौत्रीणतां and give their
 meanings.

श्वःश्रेयसमवाप्तासि स्नातभ्यां प्रत्यभाणि सा ।
 प्राणिवस्तव मानार्थं ब्रजाश्वसिहि मा रुदः ॥
 जक्षिमोऽनपराधेऽपि नरान्नक्तन्दिवं वयं ।
 कुतस्त्वं भीरु यत्तेभ्यो द्रुह्यद्भ्योऽपि क्षमामहे ॥
 तौ चतुर्दशसाहस्रबलौ निर्ययतुस्ततः ।
 पारश्वधिकधानुष्कशाक्तीकप्राप्तिकान्वितौ ॥
 अथ सम्पततोभीमान् विशिखैरामलक्ष्मणौ ।
 वज्रमूर्द्धादिमूर्द्धांश्च त्रिमूर्द्धाश्चाहतां मृधे ॥

5. Why is it श्रेयसं and not श्रेयः ?

6. What part of the verb is प्राणिव ?
7. What is the meaning of कुतस्थं why is it भोर and not भोरो ?
8. Parse सम्पततः and आहतां
9. Why is it द्विमूर्द्धान् and not द्विमूर्द्धः like the preceding word ?
10. How is अलङ्कारः defined and explained in the Sahitya Darpana ?

सर्व्वस्वं हर सर्व्वस्य त्वं भवच्छेदतत्परः ।
 नयोपकारसांमुख्यमायासि तनुवर्त्तनं ॥
 चन्द्रायते शुक्लरूचापि हंसोहंसायते चारुगतेन कान्ता ।
 कान्तायते स्पर्शसुखेन वारि वारीयते स्वच्छतया विहायः ॥
 हंसश्चन्द्रश्वाभाति जलं व्योमतलं यथा ।
 विमला कुमुदानीव तारकाः शरदागमे ॥
 अस्य राक्षोगृहे भान्ति भूपानीता विभूतयः ।
 पुरन्दरस्य भवने कल्पवृक्षभवा इव ॥
 कमलेव मतिर्मतिरिव कमला तनुरिव विभा विभेव तनुः ।
 धरणीव धृतिर्धृतिरिव धरणी सततं विभाति वत यस्य ॥
 पान्तु वोजलदश्यामाः शार्ङ्गज्याघातकर्कशाः ।
 त्रैलोक्य मण्डपस्तम्भाश्चत्वारो हरिवाहवः ॥

11. Explain the *alankāra* in the above slokas, and translate the first four and the last two lines.

12. Translate the following passage into English :

केचिदाहुः अयमलङ्कारो नियमेनालङ्कारान्तरविच्छित्तिमूलः
 उक्तोदाहरणे च शिशुत्वादीनां नियमाभिप्रायात् प्रियत्वादेर्भि-
 न्नत्वाद्यवसाय इत्यतिशयोक्तिरस्ति तत्सङ्गावेऽपि च प्रग्रहीत-
 भेदेन नानात्वप्रतीतिरूपो विच्छित्तिविशेष उल्लेखाख्यभिन्ना-
 लङ्कारप्रयोजकः श्रीकण्ठजनपदवर्णने वज्रपञ्जरमिति शरणा-

गतैरम्बरविवरमिति वातिकैरित्यादिश्चातिशयोक्तेर्विविक्तो-
विषयः। इह च रूपकालङ्कारयोगः वस्तुतस्तु अम्बरविवरमि-
त्यादौ भ्रान्तिमन्तमेवेच्छन्ति न रूपकं भेदप्रतीतिपुरःसरस्यै-
वारोपस्य गौणीमूलरूपकादिप्रयोजकत्वात् यदाहुः शारीर-
कमीमांसाभाष्ययाख्याने श्रीमद्वाचस्पतिमिश्राः अपिच पर-
शब्दः परत्र लक्ष्यमाणगुणयोगेन वर्तते इति ।

HISTORY.

Examiner.—W. GRAPEL, M. A.

1. Give the division of the Athenians into tribes, together with the sub-division of these for different purposes, state also the number, with the general and special names of the Officers who from 683 B. C. were appointed to the chief rule in Athens.

2. Describe with dates, the life, character, and fate of Miltiades.

3. "The great Emathian Conqueror did spare

"The house of Pindarus, when temple and tower

"Went to the ground."

State the cause of the massacre alluded to; the year of its occurrence; and the mode whereby the Conqueror's wrath was finally appeased.

4. Give an account of the battle of Arginusæ, and state fully the sad events to which it led.

5. Set forth at length the constitutional changes introduced by Tarquinius Priscus, and by Servius Tullius.

6. What was the origin, what the course, and what were the results of the first Samnite War?

7. Into what five periods does Schmitz divide the second Punic War?

8. State what you can of the History and character of Herod, Son of Antipater; of Herod Antipas; and of Herod Agrippa.

9. Give such arguments, original or otherwise, as occur to you in support of the following operation:—

“The validity of Evidence in proof of remote facts
“is not affected, either for the better or worse, by the
“weight of the consequences that may happen to
“depend upon them.”

HISTORY.

Examiner.—W. L. HEELEY, B. A.

1. Give a short sketch of the theology of the Buddhists. When is Sakya supposed to have lived? What are the dates of the eras Vikramaditya and Salivahana?

2. Describe Akbar's Revenue system.

3. Describe briefly the career of Sivaji.

4. Give a sketch map of the Rajpoot States, and explain their condition at the time of the accession of Akbar.

5. Describe the system of Hindoo village communities, what are potails, patwaris, mirasidars, and paikash ryots? In whom was vested the actual proprietorship of the soil?

6. Who were Nur Jehan, Rega Jai Singh, Guru Govind, Ragojee, and Bussy?

7. Contrast the characters of Akbar and Aurangzib.
8. Test the comparative value of the evidence for the historical existence of Romulus, Sakya Muni, and Julius Cæsar.
9. Trace the steps of the struggle between the *plebs* and the *populus* of Rome.
10. Enumerate the Grecian states at the commencement of the Peloponnesian War. What was the relative importance of each, and what side did each take in the struggle?



HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner.—J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

1. The pressure upon any particle of fluid of uniform density is proportional to its depth below the surface of the fluid.

In two uniform fluids the pressures are the same at the depths of three and four inches respectively; compare the pressures at the depths of seven and eight inches respectively.

2. If a body floats on a fluid it displaces as much of the fluid as is equal to the weight of the body, and it presses downwards and is pressed upwards with a force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

3. If a cubic foot of water weigh 1,000 ounces, and a cube whose edge is 18 inches weigh 2,250 ounces, how far will a cylinder whose length is three inches, and formed of the same material as the cube, sink in water?

4. Describe the common hydrometer, and show how to compare the specific gravities of two fluids by means of it.

5. Explain the action of the common syphon.

If the ends of the syphon were immersed in two fluids of the same kind, and the air were removed, describe what would take place.

6. State the law of reflexion, and explain the formation of an image by a plane mirror.

7. Find the difference between the distance of an object when seen by the naked eye, and its apparent distance when seen perpendicularly through a glass window.

8. A very small pencil of sun-light is allowed to fall on a prism, and after transmission is received on a screen, describe the phenomena, stating the order of the colours.

9. State the principles which would guide you in the selection of spectacle glasses intended to remedy long sight and short sight.

10. Describe the astronomical telescope, and find its magnifying power.



CONIC SECTIONS, DYNAMICS, AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—REV. K. S. MACDONALD, M. A.

1. Define a *parabola*, *hyperbola*, and *ellipse* as sections of a cone. In the case of the ellipse prove that your definition is mathematically true.

2. In the hyperbola.—The rectangle under the abscissa of the axis major is to the square of the semiordinate, as the square of the axis major to the square of the axis minor.

3. In the ellipse.—The rectangle under the lines intercepted between the centre and the intersections of the Axis with the ordinate and tangent respectively, is equal to the square of the semi-axis major; and the tangents of the ellipse and circle at P. and Q. respectively cut the major axis produced in the same point.

4. If a straight line M N cut the hyperbola in K and L, the segments of it M K, L N, between the hyperbola and the asymptotes will be equal. Given the asymptotes and a point in the hyperbola to describe the curve.

5. Distinguish between “*moving force*,” “*accelerating force*” and “*velocity*” of a body.

6. To find the relations of the *space*, *time*, and *force* when a body moves from rest under the action of a uniform accelerating force.

A body is thrown up with a certain velocity, and reaches the ground again in 15'', find the velocity with which it will strike the ground, the highest height attained, and the time and height at which the velocity will be 192 feet.

7. State the third law of motion, and describe Atwood's machine, showing how by means of it the law is experimentally proved true.

8. Explain the construction and use of the transit instrument. State all that is necessary to a perfect adjustment.

9. Write down Kepler's laws respecting the motions of the planets. Remark on their absolute correctness and illustrate by an account of the discovery of the planet Neptune.

10. State the circumstances concurring at an eclipse of the sun and the mode of finding out the place on the earth where first seen. Distinguish between *total*, *annular*, and *partial* as applied to an eclipse of the sun. Illustrate by figures.



MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—J. SANDERS.

1. What conception of Mental Phenomena is alone consistent with the leading conception of Mind as a simple indivisible essence?

2. How does it happen that Mental States are susceptible of analysis, though the Mind itself is not? What contrast in this respect exists between physical bodies and mental phenomena?

3. What is meant by the Faculties of the Mind, if they are neither distinct from the Mind, nor parts of it as the members are parts of the body?

4. Explain the general character and extent of the knowledge of external objects which we derive from Sensation, and give the opinion of Dr. Reid on this subject in so far as it differs from that held by Dr. Payne.

5. Point out the general Law of Suggestion. Compare the different analyses given by Hume and Brown

of the Principles by which thoughts suggest one another.

6. Account for the effect of Attention in rendering us insensible to other objects than those upon which our Attention is fixed.

7. Account for the results of Habit by the operation of the Principles of Suggestion.

8. Explain and illustrate Dr. Brown's theory of the Reasoning Process.

9. Estimate the moral character of Anger.



MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

Examiner.—REV. J. OGILVIE, M. A.

1. What are the two leading Facts which constitute the basis of Moral Philosophy considered as a Science?

2. What conditions are requisite in order to render any being a Moral Agent?

3. Classify under suitable heads the Active-Principles [impulsive and restraining Faculties] of man's nature:—From a brief examination of the tendency of each of these classes of Principles, show under what relation of each to the other the true happiness of man may be most effectually secured.—What conclusion would you thence deduce respecting *one* at least of the purposes for which man was created?

4. What is the question that has given rise to a diversity of Moral Systems?—On what principle might these Systems be arranged under two general heads?

5. In forming a Moral decision respecting our conduct in any particular instance, what conditions are requisite before the absence of any feeling of guilt can be considered a sufficient proof of innocence?

6. Mention some of the Final Causes of our having been endowed with a capacity for forming Moral habits?

7. Determine the rank which Self-love is entitled to hold among the Active Principles of our nature.— In what circumstances may Self-love be justly considered as an ultimate rule of conduct?

8. What circumstances plainly indicate that the Principle of Benevolence is a Law of our nature?

I. 1. No act of Reasoning can take place without the employment of Language:—

Prove the truth of this assertion (1st) from the nature of the process involved in reasoning; (2nd) from certain facts of experience.

2. Denote by the usual Symbols the quantity and quality of the following propositions:—

- (a) All men are not just,
- (b) Few intemperate men live long.
- (c) One may be happy without being rich.
- (d) A good man cannot betray his trust.
- (e) Where there is no law, there is no transgression.

3. State the relation that exists between *Belief*, *Disbelief*, and *Doubt*.

4. In one point of view, the *Predicate* of any proposition is a Whole and contains the Subject as a Part; in another point of view, the *Subject* is a Whole

and contains the Predicate as a Part:—explain and illustrate this statement.

5. Distinguish between *Information* and *Instruction*.

6. Express the following Arguments in Syllogistic form;—mention to which of the figures each of them seems most naturally to belong:—

(a) Since the structure of the human body exhibits manifest and accurate adaptation, it must be the result of design.

(b) The Ancient Germans were acquainted with the use of Metals; now, no Savages have such acquaintance.

(c) Universal belief of a doctrine does not prove its truth; for, at one time, men universally believed that the earth was stationary and the sun in perpetual motion around it.

7. Explain the nature of the Fallacy involved in the following *apparent* Arguments:—

(a) It is true that my neighbour is a poor man and in great distress, but then he owes me a certain sum; and, as every one has a right to what is his own, surely I am right in insisting on the immediate payment of the debt.

(b) If the British Constitution were perfect, we should enjoy liberty; now, we do enjoy liberty; it seems to follow then that the British Constitution is perfect.

(c) Human bodies, as they grow old, decay; we may infer, therefore, that Political bodies, as they grow old, will also decay.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. Describe the course of the great Antarctic current and of the other oceanic currents connected with it. To what physical causes do these currents owe their origin and direction?

2. What is meant by the term *Isotherms*? What are the chief causes of the deviation of the isothermal lines from the parallels of latitude? Mention any regions under the same parallels of latitude which greatly differ as regards their mean annual temperature.

3. By what processes does a heated body return to its ordinary temperature? Mention some of the conditions which would affect its rate of cooling.

4. Enumerate the elementary bodies which are found *in nature* in the gaseous state; give their symbols and combining numbers and the *characteristic* properties of each.

5. Give a short account of the processes employed in reducing iron from clay-iron stone and of the chemical changes which occur during the reduction.

6. Write in symbols the changes which occur during the preparation of the following bodies;—

Carbonic acid,

Carbonic oxide,

Sulphurous acid,

Potassium,

Alumina,

Chloride of silver.



PHYSIOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE.

1. Give a brief general sketch of the plan of construction of the body of a Vertebrate Animal.
2. Compare the Circulation of a Frog with that of an Adjutant.
3. Describe the Heart of a Mammal and point out the functions of its several parts.
4. Of what parts does a Kidney consist, and what is the use of the organ?
5. What structures, accessory to the Organ of Vision in Man, serve to protect it from external injury and to maintain its surface brilliant and efficient?
6. What is the meaning of the term *water-shed*?
7. From what sources do Rivers mainly derive their supply? and what influences do the amount and constancy of that supply exercise upon the countries they traverse and upon the inhabitants?



M. A. Degree and Honor Examinations.

Mathematics.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

1. Define the locus of an indeterminate equation containing two variables x and y ; and prove that the locus of the equation $y = mx + c$ is a straight line.
2. Find the expression for the distance of a given point from a straight line whose equation is given.

The distance of a point (x_1, y_1) from each of two given straight lines, which pass through the origin of co-ordinates is d ; prove that the two lines are represented by the equation.

$$\frac{(x_1 y - y_1 x)^2}{x^2 + y^2} = d^2.$$

3. Find the equation to the chord of intersection of the circles

$$ax^2 + ay^2 + bx + cy + e = 0.$$

$$a_1 x^2 + a_1 y^2 + b_1 x + c_1 y + e_1 = 0.$$

4. Investigate the equations to the tangent and normal at any point of a parabola, and reduce the equation to the normal to the form

$$y = m(x - 2a) - am^3.$$

5. From the definition determine the polar equations of a conic section referred to focus as pole.

If ABC be a triangle inscribed in a conic section, so that the focus S is the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle, prove that

$$\frac{\cos \frac{A}{2}}{SA} + \frac{\cos \frac{B}{2}}{SB} + \frac{\cos \frac{C}{2}}{SC} = \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2}}{SL}$$

where SL is the semi-latus rectum.

6. Find the equation to the chord of contact of tangents drawn from a given external point to the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

7. S and H are the foci of an ellipse and P is a point on the curve, prove that the locus of the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle SPH is an ellipse.

8. The equations of the sides of a triangle are

$$u = 0 \quad v = 0 \quad w = 0$$

find the general equation to the conics which circumscribe the triangle.

9. Determine the nature of the curve whose equation is $y^2 - x^2 - 2y + 2x - 1 = 0$

Trace the curve and find the magnitude of its parameters.

10. Find the condition that the straight lines may intersect, whose equations are

$$\frac{x - \alpha}{l} = \frac{y - \beta}{m} = \frac{z - \gamma}{n}$$

$$\frac{x - \alpha^1}{l^1} = \frac{y - \beta^1}{m^1} = \frac{z - \gamma^1}{n^1}$$

11. Investigate the equation of a plane under the form

$$l x + m y + n z = p.$$

Determine the conditions necessary in order that the planes

$l x + n^1 y + m^1 z = 0$ $n^1 x + m y + l^1 z = 0$ $m^1 x + l^1 y + n z = 0$ may have a common line of intersection, and shew that the equations of that line are

$x (l l^1 - m^1 n^1) = y (m m^1 - l^1 n^1) = z (n n^1 - l^1 m^1).$

12. Prove that through any point on the surface

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

two straight lines may be drawn wholly coinciding with the surface.



TRIGONOMETRY AND THEORY OF EQUATIONS.

Examiner.—J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

1. Determine the relations which must exist between a, b, c, d that $ax^n + by^n$ may be divisible by $cx + dy$ without remainder.

If from the product of n consecutive numbers beginning with a , we subtract the product of n consecutive beginning with b , prove that the difference is divisible by $a - b$.

2. Assuming the binomial theorem for positive integral values of the index, and denoting the series $1 + m x + \frac{m(m-1)}{1.2} x^2 + \dots$ by $f(m)$: prove that for all values of m and n

$$f(m) \cdot f(n) = f(m+n).$$

Prove that $2^m - \frac{m}{1} \cdot 2^{m-1} + \frac{m(m-1)}{1.2} 2^{m-2} - \dots + (-1)^m = 1$.

3. If $x = y + \frac{1}{2y} + \frac{1}{2y} + \dots$ ad inf.

prove that $y = x - \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2x} - \dots$ ad inf.

4. Shew that no algebraical formula can represent primes only.

If p be a prime, prove that

$1 + (p-2) + (p-2)^2 + (p-2)^3 + \dots + (p-2)^{p-2}$ is a multiple of p , except when $p = 3$.

5. State the relations between the roots of an equation and its co-efficients. If the roots are unknown and the co-efficients known, since by these

relations we have as many equations as unknown quantities, why can we not always find the roots from these equations.

Solve the equation $x^3 - 13x^2 + 39x - 27 = 0$ whose roots are in geometrical progression.

6. Prove that impossible roots enter rational equations by pairs.

If $e^{a\sqrt{-1}}$ be a root of the equation $x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} + p_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + p_n = 0$. prove that $p_1 \sin a + p_2 \sin 2a + \dots + p_n \sin na = 0$.

7. Prove that an odd number of the real roots of the equation $f^1(x) = 0$ lies between every adjacent two of the real roots of $f(x) = 0$.

8. Define the sine and cosine of an angle, and prove by geometrical figures that for all values of A

$\sin(90^\circ + A) = \cos A$ and $\cos(90^\circ + A) = -\sin A$. Trace the changes in sign of the expression

$\sin(3A - 45^\circ)$, $\cos(45^\circ - 2A)$ as A changes from 0° to 180° .

9. Find the radii r_1, r_2, r_3 of the inscribed circles of a triangle, and prove that the square of the perimeter of the triangle $= 4(r_1 r_2 + r_2 r_3 + r_1 r_3)$.

10. Assuming De Moivre's Theorem for positive integral indices, prove it for fractional indices, and apply the theorem to find the cube root of $\sqrt{-1}$.

11. Find the sum of the series $\cos 2a + \cos 4a + \cos 6a + \dots + \cos 2ra$ and deduce its value when r is a multiple of π .

12. In any spherical triangle prove that

$$\frac{\sin a}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin b}{\sin B} = \frac{\sin c}{\sin C}$$

and that each of these ratios is equal to

$$2 \cos \frac{a}{2} \cos \frac{b}{2} \cos \frac{c}{2} \tan R$$

where R is the radius of the small circle circumscribing the triangle.



DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Examiner.—J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

1. Find the differential co-efficient with regard to x of the following functions.

$$e^x \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}, \log (\sin x), e^{\cos (\sin x)} \cdot \cos (\sin x)$$

2. State and prove Maclaurin's theorem. Expand to x^4 the function $(e^x + e^{-x})^n$.

3. Shew how by means of differentiation to determine the true value of a function which for a particular value assumes the form $\frac{0}{0}$.

Ex. $\frac{e^{2x} - 2ex \cos x + 1}{e^x x \sin x}$ when $x = 0$.

4. Find the cone of greatest volume which has a given slant side.

5. Eliminate by differentiation the functions from $z = x f(y) + y F(x)$.

6. If $y = f(x)$ and $x = \phi(r, \theta)$ $y = F(r, \theta)$ shew how to transform an expression involving $x, y, \frac{dy}{dx}$ into an expression involving $r, \theta, \frac{dr}{d\theta}$.

Ex. $\frac{y - x \frac{dy}{dx}}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}}$, when $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$.

7. Shew how to find the points of inflection of a curve $y = f(x)$: and apply the method to the curve $(ay - x^2)^3 = a^3(x - a)$.

8. Find the expression for the radius of curvature in terms of p and r . When the angle between the perpendicular and radius vector is a maximum or minimum then that the radius of curvature $= \frac{r^2}{p}$.

9. Trace the curve whose equation is

$$y = x \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 4}$$

10. Integrate $\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2}$, $(a^3 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ and $\sin^3 x$.

11. Prove that $\int_0^\infty \frac{x dx}{1 + x^3} = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$; find the area of the figure included between the parabolas whose equations are $y^2 = 4ax$ and $x^2 = 4ay$.

12. The radii of the ends of a frustum of a sphere are r_1 r_2 and its height is h : prove that its volume $= \frac{\pi h}{6} (3r_1^2 + 3r_2^2 + h^2)$.



OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—K. S. MACDONALD, M. A.

1. Prove that rays diverging from a point and incident nearly at right angles on a concave spherical surface, converge after reflection nearly to another point such that the sum of the reciprocals of the distances of the two points from the reflector is double of the reciprocal of the radius.

2. Light diverging from a point 10 inches in front of a mirror, after reflection appears to diverge from a point situated 3 inches behind the mirror: find the radius of the latter and whether it is convex or concave.

3. Give a diagram illustrative of the vision by a convex mirror.

4. When is light totally reflected? find the angle of total reflection for a substance whose index of refraction is 2. Mention an experiment bearing upon this subject.

5. Describe the Galilean Telescope, and prove the relation between its magnifying power and the focal length of its lenses.

6. A person can read with the naked eye small print at the distance of 11 inches; by using a pair of spectacles he finds he can read the same print with ease at a distance of 7 ft. 7 inches: find the focal length of the spectacles used.

7. Three persons whose distances of distinct vision are 10, 20 and 30 inches use the same telescope: find the magnifying power relative to each observer when the focal length of the eye-glass is one inch.

8. Demonstrate the rotation of the earth on its axis from the vibrations of a pendulum on its surface. Suppose the pendulum to be made to oscillate in the plane of the meridian at a place 30° N. Latitude, what angle would the pendulum make with the meridian after one hour's vibrations?

9. Define parallax, stating how the position of a heavenly body is affected by it. In what positions of a star are its right ascension and declination respective-

ly unaffected by it, and state how the right ascension and declination of a star may be determined by means of the transit instrument and mural circle.

10. Explain the effect produced by Atmospheric refraction on the apparent position of the heavenly bodies, where is the effect least, and where greatest?

11. From Kepler's third law and assuming the orbits of the planets to be circular, show that their linear velocities are inversely proportional to the square roots of their distances from the sun, and their angular velocities proportional to the cubes of their linear velocities.

12. Give a brief general view of the solar system, remarking on the number and distinguishing characteristics of planets, comets, satellites, asteroids and aerolites.



HYDROSTATICS AND HYDRODYNAMICS.

Examiner.—K. S. MACDONALD, M. A.

1. State and illustrate the property which is assumed as the basis of all reasonings upon fluid action.

2. Describe the Hydrostatic bellows. If the tube leading into the bellows be $\frac{1}{8}$ inch diameter and the area of the bellows be one square yard, what weight can be supported by a pressure of 1 lb on the water in the tube?

3. A cubical vessel is filled with two liquids of given densities, the volume of each being the same; it is required to find the pressure on the base and on any side of the vessel.

4. A side of the base of a square pyramid is 10 inches, the altitude is 22 inches ; if the pyramid be filled with water, compare the pressure on the base with the pressure on each side and with the weight of the water.

5. A syphon is filled with mercury and held with its legs pointing downwards and the ends closed ; what will be the effects of opening the ends 1st when they are, and 2ndly when they are not, in the same horizontal plane ? State your reasons.

6. A body weighs 250 grains in vacuum, 40 grains in water, and 50 grains in a spirit ; find the specific gravities of the body and of the spirit. A solid (a) whose weight is 1000 grains, loses 400 grains in water and 750 in a liquid (c), required the density of a and c and the volume of a .

7. At great altitudes it is sometimes found that a sensation of discomfort is felt, the lips crack and the skin of the hands is roughened ; how do you account for these facts ?

8. Obtain formulæ for the determination of the centre of pressure. A quadrant of a circle is just immersed in a heavy homogeneous fluid with one end in the surface ; find its centre of pressure.

9. Find the time in which a given quantity of fluid will flow through a small orifice. A right cone is filled with fluid and placed with a generating line horizontal and uppermost, and a small orifice is made at the lowest point : find the time in which it will be emptied.

10. Assuming the height of the homogeneous atmosphere to be 27,690 feet, find the velocity with which air rushes through a small aperture into a vacuum.

11. Describe the action of the single exhausting syringe and prove the theoretical formula for determining the degree of exhaustion produced by a given number of strokes.

If the contents of the receiver and the syringe are as 9 to 1, how many strokes will reduce the density of the air to $\frac{1}{3}$? N. B. $\log 3 = 0.48$.

12. Describe the differences between the atmospheric Steam Engine, and Watt's double-acting Engine.



STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—K. S. MACDONALD, M. A.

1. Any number of forces act at the same point, their directions all lying in the same plane: find the direction and magnitude of their resultant.

2. Four forces represented by 1, 2, 3 & 4 act on a point. The directions of the first and third are at right angles to each other; and so are the directions of the second and fourth; and the second is inclined at an angle of 60° to the first. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant.

3. Prove that two equal and opposite couples whose planes are parallel and arms equal and parallel, are in equilibrium.

4. A uniform rod 8 ft. long and 16 oz. weight rests horizontally on 2 fixed spheres each 10 ft. in diameter, and whose centres are in the same horizontal direction at a distance of 14 feet. What is the pressure exerted by it on the spheres?

5. State and prove the connexion between the height of the centre of gravity and the stability of its equilibrium.

6. If a common balance have unequal arms, show that the real weight of a substance is a geometrical mean between its apparent weights when put successively in the two scales. Show also that these apparent weights are to each other as the squares of the arms inversely.

7. Prove that in uniformly accelerated motion from rest, the spaces described in equal successive periods are as the odd numbers. If the space described in the 30th second is 11.8 feet, find the acceleration, the velocity at the end of the 30th second, and the whole space from rest.

8. Upon a steeple 150 ft. high is a spire of 40 ft. ; at the same instant that a stone was let fall from the top of the steeple another was projected vertically upwards from the bottom of it with a velocity sufficient to carry it to the top of the spire only ; at what point will these stones meet ?

9. Show` that the times down any inclined planes are proportional to the lengths of the planes, when the height is the same.

10. Two bodies start from the top of an inclined plane, one falling down the length of the plane, and the other down its height ; it is observed that the former is 3 times as long as the latter in reaching the base. Required the inclination of the plane.

11. Prove that the path of a projectile in a vacuum is a parabola.

A heavy particle is projected from a given point with a given velocity so as to pass through another given point; prove that in general, there will be two parabolic paths which the particle may describe; and give a geometrical construction to determine their foci. Also find the locus of the second point in order that there may be only one parabolic path.

12. Two imperfectly elastic balls of given masses, moving in the same directions with given velocities, impinge directly on one another; determine their velocities after impact.

A series of perfectly elastic balls are arranged in the same straight line, one of them impinges directly on the next, and so on; prove that, if their masses form a geometrical progression of which the common ratio is 2, their velocities after impact will form a geometrical progression of which the common ratio is $\frac{2}{3}$.



History.

CLARENDON—HALLAM—RUSSELL.

Examiner.—W. GRAPEL, M. A.

1. Clarendon says of Blake :—" He was the first man who brought the ships to contemn castles upon shore, which had been thought very formidable, and were discovered by him to make a noise only, and to fright those who could rarely be hurt by them."

In a sketch of the character of Blake, and of the leading incidents in his life, dwell largely on the actions which support this assertion of Clarendon.

2. In what year and under what circumstances was Falkland made Secretary of State? What scruples had he as to holding office? and how were those scruples overcome? Give Clarendon's view of Falkland's character.

3. What was Ashburnham's conduct in the matter of the removal of Charles I. to Carisbrook Castle? and what explanation of it does Clarendon adopt?

4. "Sir Harry Vane! Sir Harry Vane! The Lord
"preserve me from Sir Harry Vane!"

On what occasion, and by whom was this exclamation made? Give Hallam's account of the trial of Vane in 1660; with the arguments as well for the defence as prosecution; adding your opinion as to whether the letter of the law did, or did not, support the conviction.

5. Of Goring it is said that "they who had a greater opinion of his wit, courage, and conduct than of his conscience and integrity, presumed the failing was in the latter."

State the errors which were, undoubtedly, committed by this commander; and enumerate the reasons which have been given for, and against his loyalty.

6. In 1647, the parliament resolved "that they would make no more addresses to the king;" What conduct of Charles led directly to this change of policy?

7. Russell, in treating of the History of Europe during the middle of the 17th century, says:—

"Thus for a time the balance was kept almost even
"between France and Spain, by the address of two
"able ministers, and the operations of two great
"generals."

Give a full account of the struggle, as well civil as military, here alluded to ; name as well these ministers and generals, as other celebrated personages concerned ; sketch rapidly the character of the great French minister alluded to, and state the leading object of his policy.

8. What embroilments led to the battle of Leipsic, in 1632 ; describe that engagement, and dwell on its political results.

9. When did Gustavus Adolphus ascend the throne ? Enumerate the reasons given by Russell for the declaration of war against the Emperor by Gustavus : and state the assistance which he received from Richelieu, and from Charles I. respectively.

10. What great French general won his first victory at Rocroy ? give the date of the battle ; the name of the defeated general ; and of the town into which after his defeat he threw himself.

11. State what you can of the career, abilities and date of death, of Colbert.

12. Together with a sketch of the political events which led to the siege of Rochelle, give the leading incidents in its progress, with the mode and date of final capture. How came the English to intermeddle here, and with what results ?



BURNET, SMYTH, HALLAM, BLACKSTONE.

Examiner.—W. GRAPEL, M. A.

1. The Gowrie conspiracy was by many discredited ; by some believed. State the grounds given by Burnet

for each opinion. What is Burnet's own conclusion? Hallam has a suggestion as to the solution of this mystery: give it.

2. In what year was the Royal Society of London founded? Give the names, and Burnet's sketch of the characters of the main promoters.

3. Smyth says:—"Lord Clarendon was attached. "to James,—Burnet to William. From a comparison of the accounts of each, a very sufficient idea "may be formed of the very singular situation of every "thing just before, and during the interregnum." Choose any historical fact narrated by both Clarendon and Burnet; give the narratives of each; lay stress on the points of difference; and state your own conclusions as to the actual occurrence.

4. Give from Hallam a sketch of the proceedings in the great case of *Skinner v. The East India Company*; and state the great constitutional principle which was thereby settled.

5. State the leading provisions of the Secret Treaty of 1670; with Hallam's summary of the differences which arose between Charles and Louis as to its execution.

6. What important questions of constitutional law arose on the impeachment of Danby?

7. What "illegal distortion of evidence" was allowed in the trial of Algernon Sidney?

8. Give a full account of Monk's conduct at the time of the Restoration; with Hallam's explanation of it.

9. What questions as to warrants of commitment

issued by *special command* of the King, arose in the reign of Charles I. Give, from Hallam, the arguments on both sides in the first of these cases.

10. Name, and explain by example, the principal forms of government enumerated by Blackstone; give his reasons, and your own, for a decision as to which is best fitted to promote the happiness of the people.

11. Mention two of the instances before the Restoration, and two of those after it, in which parliament asserted and exercised a right to limit and alter the succession to the English Throne. Giving, at length, the reason which influenced, as well the assertion, as the choice.

12. What special restrictions on the House of Lords are exercised by the House of Commons? What does Blackstone state as the ordinary, and what does he suggest as the real reason for these privileges. Give Hallam's historical sketch of their rise, and ultimate extension.



HISTORICAL ESSAY.

Examiner.—W. GRAPEL, M. A.

There was a time, when English Judges who thwarted the wishes of the Crown, were liable to censure and dismissal; and, when English Jurors who returned verdicts contrary to such wishes, were liable to punishment and fine. Discuss, at length, the struggles which took place before the independence of both were allowed.

The independence of Jurors rests on a leading case; that of Judges on a leading statute; give the history of both, and show how, since then, Judges and Jurors have been freed from the shadow of a suspicion of corruption or intimidation.



Examiner.—W. L. HEELEY.

1. What were the grievances enumerated in Pym's speech at the commencement of the Long Parliament?
2. Why do high notions of prerogative usually accompany a sacerdotal form of religion?
3. What events occurred between the attempt to arrest the 5 members, and the raising the standard at Nottingham?
4. Compare the parliamentary party in 1641 with the supporters of the protectorate.
5. What part did religious enthusiasm play from 1641 to the protectorate?
6. Give an account of the army agitation in 1647, and the manifesto of the army to the city of London.
7. — of the battles of Naseby and Dunbar.
8. — of Ludlow, Lenthall, Peters, and Sir John Eliot.
9. Are Cromwell's proceedings in Ireland justifiable?
10. Proceedings of the second parliament of the protectorate.
11. Cromwell's views on foreign policy, reform of parliament, religious toleration and freedom of trade.

12. What were the causes of the reaction which led to the Restoration?



HALLAM'S LITERATURE, EUROPE, GUIZOT.

Examiner.—W. L. HEELEY.

1. Give a short account of *Grotius*. What were his religious views? What was the plan of his book '*De Jure Belli et Pacis*'?

2. Trace the effects of the Baconian philosophy on the cultivation of natural science up to the close of the seventeenth century.

3. What were the political views of *Hobbes*?

4. Characterize the general style of English poetry between *Shakspeare* and *Milton*.

5. Compare *Corneille*, *Racine* and *Molière*.

6. Give an account of the following works—*Ductor Dubitantium*, *Icon Basilike*, *Oceana*, *Bayle's Dictionary*, the *Complete Angler*, the *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

7. Trace the rise of the power of towns in modern Europe.

8. How did centralization work in the fifteenth century in the various states of Europe?

9. What were the causes of the Crusades?

10. What was the state of the Church in the 12th century both internally, and in relation to general society?



POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—W. L. HEELEY.

1. Show that rent is not an element in price. What is rent? Who was the first to have clear views on this point?

2. Show that a general rise of wages reduces the price of commodities produced mainly by the aid of fixed capital.

3. What was the distinctive doctrine of Quesnay and the Economists? How far was it supported by Smith? Prove its fallacy.

4. What is the *Metayer* system? What are its advantages and disadvantages?

5. Analyse profits and define their minimum. What prevents them from reaching it?

6. Show that the value of money is determined by cost of production.

7. Show that the depreciation of the currency is an unjustifiable fraud.

8. What ultimately determines the rate of interest?

9. Should the same percentage be levied on terminable as on permanent incomes, and on all amounts of incomes?

10. In what general cases is Government interference necessary?

Mental and Moral Science.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—W. A. MONTRIOU.

1. Distinguish a right conferred by *status* from a right by contract. Give an instance of each.

2. How do you class or specify jural obligations, as instanced in liability to the demands following? *viz.*

i. Assessed income tax;

ii. By the payee upon the drawer of a dishonoured bill of exchange;

- iii. Penalty for breach of excise or customs laws ;
- iv. Compensation for or reparation of damage wantonly done to person or to property ;
- v. Rent (where no special contract) as occupant of house or land ;
- vi. To make good loss occasioned by non-delivery of goods sold.

3. Suppose a single man, entirely uncontrolled by, and independent of, human interference or authority upon an island, otherwise uninhabited, but fertile and abounding in natural productions, animal and vegetable. Is there any and what objection (as a question of juridical science) to consider and designate that single inhabitant as a Proprietor, in relation to what he possesses and enjoys ?

4. Explain and illustrate the following dogma upon acquisition of property :—

Something external is acquired ;

i. By an act of individual will (*facto*) ;

or

ii. By act of united wills (*pacto*) ;

or

iii. By act of the common will of all (*lege*).

5. A, owner of sundry sheep, sold two shearings of their wool to B, and the product of two lambings (*i. e.* the lambs produced by each of the flock at two births) within three years to C : A, at the same time, let the sheep to D, for the purpose of grazing upon and manuring his (D's) land, for three years : A, at the same time, sold the sheep out and out to E, subject to the legal claims of B, C, and D. Give jural and

distinctive designations to the several rights or legal relations, in reference to the sheep, of A, B, C, D, E, immediately after the interests of B, C, D, E, were created; separating in your nomenclature, possessory from proprietary and other interests.

6. Explain and justify 'title by use' or 'prescriptive right from actual enjoyment' (under customary or common law not legislative enactment). Does this kind of right or title arise or come into existence (*i. e.* is it scientifically deducible) from repetition of wrong, or how?

7. The sentiments, the rules and ideas of conduct prevalent with a people are evidenced or exhibited in various ways, *e. g.* forms of respect in presence of the aged, the learned, the eminently virtuous; deferential treatment and protection of females; simplicity and decency of costume; gratitude for benefits; regard for human life, and for private property; fulfilment of contracts; piety; strict observance of truth;—or, by the converse of those several habits and characteristics. Separate the classes and kinds of laws or rules to which those several instances belong (as, a civil law, a moral law, &c., &c.)

8. How may the existence of an international code be logically deduced, by viewing systems of Civil Law as supervenient?—in other words, by supposing an amicable state of mankind (in a primitive universal society, or as an aggregate of families) prior to the formation of States and to the introduction of civil laws?

9. "If" wrote Austin "the causes of laws and of "the rights and obligations which they create be not

“assigned, the laws themselves are unintelligible.” Illustrate this proposition, so as to show the strict relation or connection between the science of jurisprudence and the office of legislator.



NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiners.—REV. J. OGILVIE AND J. SANDERS.

1. State the metaphysical arguments of Descartes and Dr. Clarke, in proof of the existence of the Deity.

2. Give a full and articulate exposition of the argument from design, in support of the same conclusion.

3. Point out the fallacies involved in one objection that has been adduced against the validity of the argument from design, namely that, though in reference to the works of man, the indications of design afford valid proof of a designing intelligence, it is not so when we extend the proof from the universe to God, because the world is a *singular* phenomenon, of the making of which we have no experience. We never saw a world made, and hence from the mere beholding of its phenomena, we cannot infer that it had a Maker.

4. Explain the theories of organic molecules, appetencies, and natural selection, and point out the most obvious objections to the two former, and to any law or principle alone being supposed to account for any of the operations of nature.

5. What are some of the facts both of history and of philosophy that appear to be irreconcilable with the development theory of human nature?

6. State the evidence for the existence of a Creator that may be deduced from the facts of man's moral nature. What indications do these facts present of the Creator's character?

7. Show that the doctrine of Pantheism renders the very idea of right and wrong impossible, and that morality can find a solid basis in the doctrine of Theism alone.

8. How is the fact of the permission of moral evil explained in consistency with the divine attributes of All-Righteousness and Omnipotence?

9. How would you answer the demand of the Atheist for a strict demonstration of the existence of the Deity?

10. Mention the principal proofs of the immortality of the soul, deducible from the constitution of the human mind, and the circumstances of human life.



MORAL PHILOSOPHY

Examiner.—REV. J. OGILVIE, M. A.

1. Distinguish between moral laws and physical laws in respect of their *objects*, their *necessity*, and the *language* in which they are expressed.

2. Illustrate the difference between a law and the principle [reason] of the law. In what moral systems has this difference been overlooked?

3. On the ground that, among different nations, there has existed a diversity of opinion with respect to the morality of particular actions, it has been inferred by some that our moral notions are not founded in the nature of the human constitution, but are all

to be traced to education, association and such like *accidental* circumstances:—show what education *can* effect, and what it can *not* effect with regard to our sentiments of moral right and wrong;—show also that when due allowance has been made for the circumstances under which men's judgments have been formed, the diversity above noticed leads to a conclusion directly the reverse of what has been deduced from it.

4. Whose writings in modern times gave rise to the question respecting the origin of our moral notions? What were the views set forth by him as to our approbation of virtue and the ultimate standard of morality? On these points what were the views of those who opposed him?

5. Give an analysis of conscience. Show how this power differs essentially from all the other powers and propensities of our nature?

6. State some of the other principles of our nature which co-operate with the moral principle in influencing our conduct. What has led some to confound these with the moral principle? When may injurious consequences result from the operation of these principles? Illustrate this.

7. How does an emotion differ from a sensation and from a cognition? Explain the nature of the control that we can exercise over the emotions.

8. In what points of view may the emotions of beauty and of grandeur be likened to the Moral Sentiments? what constitutes the essential distinction between them?

9. What is the characteristic of the will as distinguished from emotion and from conscience? What constitutes the difference between a *strong* will [firmness of purpose] and a *weak* will? On what circumstances does the formation of these opposite characters depend?

10. Indicate the points to be considered in determining the question how far actions which are wrong are rendered excusable by ignorance and error on the part of the agent.

11. In what does virtue consist? What are the *two* points requisite to be attended to by one who is anxious to lead a virtuous life?



LOGIC.

Examiner.—REV. J. OGILVIE, M. A.

1. In what does all logical thinking consist? What considerations relative to thought come under the province of logic and of psychology respectively?

2. What are the fundamental principles [fundamental laws of thought] assumed by Logic, as regulating all its processes? Show by examples the import of these principles.

3. What are the two leading imports of every Judgment? Distinguish between Analytic and Synthetic Judgments.

4. From the general rules of Syllogism deduce the special rules of the second and third figures.

5. Why is the first figure described as the only perfect one? State the special uses of each figure,

and show when arguments would naturally fall into the second and third figures respectively.

6. Distinguish between the certainty of Inductive Generalization from experience and that of Absolute Knowledge. In what cases are we specially liable to make unwarrantable generalizations? What is the main object of laying down Inductive Laws?

7. Show (1) that in the procedure called perfect Induction, there is, properly speaking, no act of reasoning: (2) that every Material Induction [generalization from experience] when stated absolutely and universally is logically inconclusive. What Syllogistic rule is violated?

8. Exhibit the Inductive and Deductive Syllogisms that are involved in each of the following imperfect Inductions; point out the logical fallacy of the Inductive Syllogism, when stated absolutely and unconditionally; express the Deductive conclusion with *scientific accuracy*:—(1) Respecting any one whom I know to be a person of intemperate habits I may conclude that he will die prematurely; (2) Of any absolute monarchy, such for instance as that of Austria, I may conclude that it will be attended with revolution and decay.

9. The correctness of considering the Syllogism as the type of reasoning has been disputed:—it has been alleged (1) that the construction of a Syllogistic proof necessarily involves a *petitio principii* (2) that we can, and often do, reason from one particular instance to another without any need to resort to a universal proposition:—Are these objections well-founded?

10. What is generally understood by a Necessary Truth? Under what heads are necessary truths usually arranged?

11. Distinguish between the primary and secondary meanings of the word "same:"—In which of these meanings is it most commonly employed? How do you account for the origin of its secondary meaning? Mention some errors that have arisen from not attending to the two-fold meaning of this word.

12. *Shifting the ground; proving too much; proving too little*—are expressions frequently employed to designate certain common fallacious modes of reasoning:—Give instances of each, and a scientific explanation.

13. Give a Logical analysis of the following argumentative statement:—

There is little presumption that death is the destruction of human creatures. However, there is the shadow of an analogy which may lead us to imagine it is: the supposed likeness which is observed between the decay of vegetables and of living creatures. But the analogy is so far from holding that there appears no ground even for the comparison as to the present question: because one of the two subjects compared is wholly void of *that*, which is the principal and chief thing in the other, the power of perception and of action. So that the destruction of a vegetable is an event not similar or analogous to the destruction of a living agent.



MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—J. SANDERS.

1. Explain the nature of the revolution which Descartes effected in Philosophy. Point out the legitimate acceptance of his dictum "I think, therefore I am," with reference to the criticisms usually made upon it. Show how, from the principle represented by this dictum, he deduced the fundamental truths of his philosophy. What did he set up as the criterion of truth? What are the defects of this criterion?

2. Sketch the general history of philosophical opinion in Great Britain and France, from Descartes to Hume inclusively. Then briefly notice the systems of Reid and Kant, in comparison with those of preceding metaphysicians.

3. Analyse minutely Reid's doctrine of perception, including, in the course of your exposition, his doctrine of natural suggestion, and his distinctions, first, between absolute and relative knowledge; secondly, between natural and acquired perceptions; and, thirdly, between acquired perceptions and the knowledge we obtain of external objects from reasoning. Then proceed to describe how he reconciles the errors to which the senses are liable, with the implicit faith in their veracity which he claims as a fundamental principle of Philosophy.

4. Wherein do Hamilton and Reid differ as to the nature of memory? Compare the arguments in support of their respective opinions.

5. Discuss Kant's peculiar doctrine relative to the limits of the implicit credence to which those truths

are entitled, which present themselves to the mind with the characters of universality and necessity.

6. Sir W. Hamilton states, in his Lectures, that the controversy of nominalism and conceptualism can be traced to a verbal ambiguity, but contents himself with vaguely intimating how this may be done. What solution of the question in dispute does he appear to have had in view?

7. Explain Leibnitz's distinction of intuitive and symbolical knowledge, his doctrine of apperception, and his system of monads.

8. State Dr. Reid's doctrine of power and causation, and examine whether Hamilton's theory of the origin of our belief in the necessity of a cause for every phenomenon, diminishes the philosophical value of that belief.



RHETORIC.

Examiner.—J. SANDERS.

1. Fully describe the different kinds of Oratory, as classified by Aristotle.

2. In what manner do Rhetoricians usually distribute the treatment of a subject through the parts of a formal oration?

3. Enumerate the principal varieties of exordia. What advice does Cicero give as to the best mode of preparing them?

4. Explain and illustrate the nature and use of the argument from analogy.

5. What rules are chiefly to be observed in the arrangement of arguments?

6. Point out the means most conducive to energy or vivacity of style, in so far as this quality depends upon the choice of words.

7. Distinguish between tautology and pleonasm, and between verbosity and copiousness of diction.

8. What is the rhetorical meaning of "epithet?" By what conditions should the introduction of epithets, in prose composition, be restricted? Explain and illustrate the figure called Vision, and that called Litotes.

9. Poetry, according to Coleridge, "is the art of communicating whatever we wish to communicate, so as both to express and produce excitement, but for the purpose of immediate pleasure; and each *part* is fitted to afford as much pleasure, as is compatible with the largest sum (of pleasure) in the *whole*."

Fully elucidate this definition, and compare it with the remarks upon the same subject in Dr. Whately's treatise on Rhetoric.

10. Discuss the Aristotelian paradox, that, in composing works of fiction, "impossibilities which appear probable, are to be preferred to possibilities which appear improbable."

11. Give any explanation you think best, of the pleasure which we derive from representations calculated to excite painful emotions.

12. Compose an original criticism of the style of any eminent writer of Prose or Poetry, with whose works you are acquainted.



Natural History and Physical Science.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. Discuss the evidence we have of the former prevalence in High Northern Latitudes of a temperature more elevated than now prevails there.

2. What is known of the origin of coal, and of the circumstances under which it has been deposited? Contrast the organic remains of the coal-bearing rocks with those of the Silurians of western Europe.

3. Enumerate the rocks which constitute the Hypozoic (granitoid) strata. What is their composition, and probable mode of origin?

4. Discuss Sir C. Lyell's view of the structure, and origin of volcanic cones.

5. Contrast the Physical Geography of Sylhet with that of Upper Egypt, irrespective of their Fauna and Flora.



BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE.

1. Point out the principal differences between the *roots* of plants and their *stems*.

2. What functions are the *leaves* of plants intended to subserve?

3. What, in botanical language, constitutes a Flower, and of what parts does it consist?

4. Define the terms—*Accrescent*, *Æstivation*, *Bract*, *Corym*, *Dehiscence*, *Didynamous*, *Exstipulate*, *Gynandrous*, *Introrse*, and *Spathe*.

5. Give the leading characters of the following Natural Orders,—*Malvaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Acanthaceæ* and *Liliaceæ*.



ELECTRICITY AND METEOROLOGY.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE.

1. Describe a cylinder electrical machine and explain its mode of operation.

2. What is the use of the Electrophorus, and what is the principle of its construction?

3. What effect would an insulated conductor charged with either electricity produce upon another insulated conductor placed in its immediate vicinity, and what would be the result of connecting the *latter* with the earth?

4. Explain the meaning of the term *dew-point*, and show how the dew-point may be ascertained by direct observation.

5. Explain the construction of any self-registering maximum and minimum thermometer with which you may be acquainted.



ZOOLOGY AND ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE.

1. Give a brief sketch of the structure and functions of the Liver.

2. Trace the anatomy of the Heart upwards from the simplest form in which it is met with in the Animal Kingdom to the most complicated, and point out any analogies you may have observed between the different progressive types and the changes which take place in the human organ before, or soon after, birth.

3. Point out the manner in which the nutrition of Bone is provided for.

4. What is meant by a nerve of *special* sensation?

5. Into what grand groups is the Animal Kingdom divided, and upon what principles is the division based?



INORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. Mention the principal forms of carbon, what compounds does carbon form with oxygen? What is the composition by weight and volume of carbonic acid and how may its composition by weight be most accurately determined?

2. What gaseous bodies are bleaching agents, and how may they be prepared?

3. How may the quantitative analysis of a mixture of nitrogen, oxygen, and carbonic acid gas be performed?

4. What materials enter into the composition of glass and earthenware? In the possession of what properties do the two classes of materials chiefly differ?

5. What are the principal ores of lead, how may the metal be separated from them and subsequently from any silver with which it is united?

6. What are the relative advantages of zinc and tin plate, how are they prepared?

7. Explain the term "chemical equivalent." How may the equivalents of hydrogen, copper, and chlorine be determined?

8. What means, apart from their chemical analysis, may be employed for the identification of crystals?

9. What minerals resemble gold, and how may they be distinguished from it?

10. State the specific gravity, hardness, crystalline form and chemical composition of Iceland spar, quartz and diamond.



ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, GALVANISM AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. Describe one of the processes for the determination of the amount of nitrogen in an organic body such as urea.

2. What is the general constitution of the fats? In what respects do the volatile fatty acids agree as regards their ultimate composition? Explain what is meant by the alcohol of such an acid.

3. Explain the formation of Ether and of Acetic acid from alcohol.

4. Give a brief sketch of the chemistry of human blood.

5. What are the chief points that have to be attended to in the construction of a powerful voltaic battery?

6. How may the identity of the voltaic current and the electricity of the machine be established?

7. Describe the construction and mode of action of Saxton's Magneto Electric Machine.

8. What connection has been discovered between terrestrial magnetic variations and changes in the appearances of the sun's disk?



B. L. and L. L. Examinations.



JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—W. A. MONTRIOU.

1. What was the earliest form of government, and how do you arrive at your conclusion?

2. Is there reason for supposing that any particular class of laws were always earliest in primitive civil society—if so, which were they, and why had they precedence?

3. Where do you place rules governing obligations of Contract, in the progress of primitive Law?

4. Analyse and explain the idea of jural obligation; and compare it with sanction.

5. Distinguish a Right to performance of a Contract from a real Right.

6. Classify and give a scientific account of the Rights following ; viz., right of a guardian in or with reference to his ward ; right of a father to the safety of his child ; right of a Police Officer to the custody of his prisoner.

7. Are there any other jural obligations than those arising from delict and from contract ? if so, give an instance or two.

N. B.—This question does not allude to quasi-contracts nor quasi-delicts nor implied contracts.

8. Distinguish a Criminal wrong from a Civil wrong ; and the sanction of imprisonment for debt from imprisonment for theft.

9. What relation does the law of Rome—from the XII Tables to Justinian, inclusive—bear to the science of Jurisprudence ?

10. Explain the following terms. *Nexus, Res Mancipi, Potestas, Jus gentium.*

11. What was the earliest mode of testamentary alienation or succession, in Rome ?

12. Enumerate the contracts *re*.



RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

Examiner.—H. COWELL.

1. Define real property. What is an incorporeal hereditament ? Give examples distinguishing between profits and easements.

2. What is a chattel real? Give examples of an estate on condition expressed in the grant itself (1) where the condition is precedent (2) where it is subsequent. If the condition in either case is impossible or illegal, is the grant defeated?

3. Distinguish between a reversion and a remainder: also between vested and contingent remainders. What estate passes in the following cases:—

(1). A. grants land to B. for ten years with remainder in fee to the right heirs of B.

(2). A. conveys land to B. in fee on condition that unless he kills C. the estate shall be determined.

(3). A. grants land to B. for life, with remainder to C.'s eldest son then unborn in tail.

4. Describe the estate of joint tenancy; how it is created and how dissolved? Distinguish between a joint tenancy and a tenancy in common.

5. Give some account of the statute of uses. What is a trust? Distinguish between trusts executory and trusts executed.

6. Was English real estate alienable by last will before the Statute of Wills was passed? At the present day what are the chief rules for the construction of wills?

The answers to the following to be in a separate packet.

Examiner.—W. A. MONTRIOU.

7. Compare the 'actual proprietors' of land in Bengal with the Talukdars of the N. W. Settlements.

8. One of the sections of the Law known as 'Holt Mackenzie's Settlement Regulation' contains the enactment following:

“Of several parties possessing separate heritable
“and transferable properties in any parcel of land, or
“in the produce or rent thereof, such properties consisting of interests of different kinds, it shall be
“competent to the Governor-General in Council to
“determine and direct which of such parties shall be
“admitted to engage for the payment of the Government Revenue, due provision being made for securing
“the rights of the remaining parties.”

Give some account and instances of the ‘interests’ here referred to.

9. Distinguish the Government interest in a permanently settled estate from the Government interest in the Soonderbunds land before any grant made.

10. If a permanent ryot be subject to enhancement under Act X., how is the rate of enhancement to be fixed or calculated?

11. What is stree-dhon? Distinguish it from property inherited by a Hindu woman from her husband.

12. In Hindu succession, when does a sister’s son take?



PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Examiner.—W. A. MONTRIOU.

1. What is a disqualified proprietor in Bengal, and how is he or she cared for?

2. Explain the effects of marriage, in English Law, with reference to change of civil status in the woman.

3. What are the respective periods, disabilities, and privileges of minority, in English, in Hindu, and in Bengal Regulation Law?

4. What is the general effect of an adjudication of insolvency?

5. Is an alien, as such, under any and what, civil disabilities in British India?

6. Define (juridically, not by detailed description) the Royal Prerogative.

7. Give an instance of actionable defamation, in words, of a tradesman.

8. Give a short account of the remedy by writ of Habeas Corpus.

9. What are the requisites of adoption in a Brahman family?

10. What portion of the English statute-law applies to Englishmen in Calcutta, and upon what ground?

11. What difference is there in the Parliamentary character of a Peer and of a Member of the House of Commons?

12. When may breach of a public duty involve actionable injury to a personal right?



THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Examiner.—H. COWELL.

1. Into what three general classes are contracts divided? Describe fully the nature and effect of each?

2. When is a contract said to be void and when voidable? Give instances of each? What are the chief grounds of incapacity to contract?

3. In the following cases in whom is the right of property and in whom is the right of possession?

(1.) A. sells a horse to B. for £50.

(2.) A. sells a horse to B. for £50 payable in three months.

(3.) A. sells to B. 10 out of 18 tons of oil to be paid for on delivery.

(4.) A. is constructing a cabinet for B. according to order for a certain price.

4. What is a negotiable instrument? Who has the superior claim while goods are *in transitu*, the unpaid vendor or the *bonâ fide* purchaser of the Bill of Lading? State your reasons.

5. Define partnership? How is it constituted?

(1.) As between the partners themselves.

(2.) As to third persons.

If A. having no interest in a Firm allows his name to be held out to the world as a partner, what liability does he thereby incur?

6. In what cases does an Agent become personally liable when contracting for his principal?

7. What are the six different classes of bailment? In which class does the bailee incur the greatest responsibility, and why?

8. What is the distinction between a particular lien and a general lien? How is the right to a lien lost? Distinguish between a pawn, a lien, and a mortgage at law.

9. What is general average? Describe the mode of its adjustment.

10. What are fixtures? What privilege have tenants

with respect to trade fixtures? If A. die in possession of a freehold, will the fixtures go to the heir or to the executor?

11. How are contracts enforced? Can you, as a general rule, obtain specific performance of a contract to sell personal property?

12. Define policies of assurance. Against what risks do marine assurances ordinarily indemnify? What warranties by the ship owner does the law imply?



CRIMINAL LAW.

THE PENAL CODE.

Examiner.—H. COWELL.

1. Within what territories does the Indian Penal Code take effect? Are any persons without these territories amenable to its provisions?

2. Define “wrongful gain,” “dishonestly,” “counterfeit” and “document.”

3. Under what circumstances do “mistakes of fact,” “mistakes of law,” “accident,” “intoxication” and “consent” respectively prevent an act, which would otherwise be an offence, from being an offence?

4. What are the chief restrictions upon the right of private defence? When does the right extend to the voluntary causing of death?

5. If A. instigated by B. stab C. who eventually recovers from his wound, what offence has A. committed. Explain fully the meaning of the word “instigate,” and shew how the offence of abatement is

constituted independently of the commission of the act abetted.

6. A. concert with B. a plan for murdering Z. and himself carries the plan into execution by stabbing. Previously thereto B. explains the plan to C. and C. agrees in furtherance of the plan to procure poison for A. of whose name he remains ignorant. He procures and delivers it to B. who afterwards learns that Z. has been stabbed. What offence, if any, has C. committed? Give your reasons.

7. When is an abettor liable for the *actual* result of an act abetted which differs from the *intended* result?

8. Wherein does the offence of "*being a member of an unlawful assembly*" differ from that of "*rioting*?" In the first case what increase of punishment does the being armed with a deadly weapon involve? What duty is assigned to the person or occupier for whose benefit a riot is likely to be committed?

9. What offence has A. committed and to what punishment is he liable in each of the following cases.

(d.) A., a public servant, falsely pretends that his influence obtained promotion for Z., and in consequence obtains a reward from Z.

(i.) A. by falsely pretending to be a public servant induces Z. to let him have goods on credit.

10. Distinguish between "*hurt*" and "*grievous hurt*."

11. Define "*criminal force*." Give some illustrations.

12. Under what circumstances do injurious im-

putations cease to be defamatory? Is A. guilty of defamations in each of the following instances for saying—

(1.) “Z. is an honest man, he never stole B.’s watch.”

(2.) “I do not believe what Z. asserted at that time, for I know him to be a man without veracity.”

(3.) “Z.’s book is indecent, he must be of impure mind.”

13. Define criminal breach of trust.



THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Examiner.—H. COWELL.

1. How do you distinguish between evidence and proof? What are “instruments of evidence?” Give examples.

2. Distinguish between necessary and probable presumption.

3. What is secondary evidence? How is a case made for its “admission?”

4. In what cases does the English Law disqualify husbands and wives to give evidence for or against each other?

5. On what grounds, personal and public, can a witness be relieved from the obligation to answer the questions put to him? How is the obligation enforced?

6. State some of the leading maxims with respect to the construction of documents. When is oral

evidence admissible to explain a written document, and when to vary it?

7. What is the object of cross-examination? When are leading questions inadmissible for the purpose?

8. What are the three classes of estoppels? What is their nature and effect, and whom do they bind?

Examiner.—W. A. MONTRIOU.

9. How is the subject matter of an action, in our Courts, put into a shape (*i. e.*, brought to issue) for trial or argument?

10. How may a decree for a money demand be executed?

11. Distinguish a Regular Appeal to the High Court from a Special Appeal.

12. What special provision is there, in the Procedure Act, to meet the case of *mâl*-land being seized in execution of a decree?



L. M. and S. First Examination.

BOTANY.

Examiner.—T. ANDERSON, M. D.

1. What is the meaning of 2-5ths, applied to Phyllotaxis?

2. In what plants do we meet with a polycotyledonous embryo?

3. In what Natural Order does the fruit called *Hesperidium* occur? Describe the structure of that kind of fruit.

4. What is the difference between Pinnately-trifoliate and Digitately-trifoliate? Give examples of both.



BOTANY.

Examiner.—T. ANDERSON, M. D.

1. Describe the stipules of Rubiaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ and Ficus.

2. To what Natural Order does a monocotyledonous plant with 6 divisions of the perianth, 3 extrorse stamens, 3 stigmas, an inferior ovary and a 3-celled loculicidal capsule belong?

3. What is the relation between the *hilum*, the *chalaza* and the *micropyle* in an Anatropal Ovule?

4. Give the Linnæan Class and Order, Natural Order, Suborder and Genus of plant No. 1. Give the Linnæan Class and Order, Natural Class, Sub-class and Natural Order of plants Nos. 2 and 3.



MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—T. ANDERSON, M. D.

1. Enumerate the officinal salts of Soda and state the uses and doses of each

2. Describe the mode of preparing Tartar-emetic, the tests of the purity of the drug, and its effects and uses.

3. How is Sulphate of Quinine prepared? and with what substances is it commonly adulterated?



MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—T. ANDERSON, M. D.

1. Enumerate the principal Diaphoretics and mention the precautions to be observed in their administration to ensure their effects.

2. Which are the officinal plants of the Umbelliferæ and what articles of the Materia Medica are yielded by each species? State the Physiological and Therapeutic actions of each drug obtained from this Natural Order.

3. Mention the doses of the following drugs:—

Corrosive sublimate:—*Ext. Belladonnæ*:—*Ext. Hyoscyami*:—*Strychnia*:—*Elaterium*:—*Potassii Iodidum*:—*Tinct. Ferri Sesquichlor*:—*Liq. Potassæ Arsenitis*:—*Hydr. Biniodidum*:—*Plumbi Acetas*.



CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. Explain the term Chemical Equivalent—How may the equivalents of Hydrogen, Chlorine and Copper be determined?

2. What gaseous bodies are bleaching agents? How may they be prepared?

3. What are the relative advantages of *zinc*, and *tin* plate?

4. How may the percentage composition of Sugar be determined?

5. What is the general constitution of the *Fats* and in what respects do the fatty acids agree as regards their ultimate composition? Explain what is meant by the alcohol of such an acid.

6. Name the minerals on the table, and state their economic uses.



CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. How is Prussian Blue prepared, and what is its chemical constitution? Write, in symbols, the changes which occur in its preparation.

2. Explain the construction and mode of action of the electrical condenser.

3. Give a brief sketch of the chemistry of human bile.

4. Give a sketch of the chemistry of the normal pigments of the blood, bile, and urine.

5. Briefly compare and contrast the functions of the four great excreting organs of the body.

N. B.—*Questions 4 and 5 are strictly Honor questions.*



ANATOMY.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE.

1. Describe the bony boundaries of the pterygo-maxillary fossa.

2. Describe the Ankle-joint and explain its mechanism.

3. Trace the successive stages of a dissection for the purpose of exposing the trunk of the pneumogastric nerve between the point of its apparent origin at the base of the encephalon and the level of the clavicle, and point out, in the order in which they would be met with, all the important structures which would be involved in the dissection.

4. Describe the structure and relations of the Urinary Bladder.



ANATOMY.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE.

1. Contrast the anatomical structures of the Hand and the Foot.

2. In the event of a ligature being applied to *each* Common Carotid Artery, how would the circulation in the Head be maintained?

3. In what manner is the Cerebellum connected with the other subdivisions of the encephalon?

4. Give a brief description of the structure and connections of the Ciliary Processes of the Choroid.



PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

1. Describe the minute anatomy and the functions of the lungs.
2. Describe the structure and uses of the liver.
3. Explain the important part taken by cells in the processes of development, growth, nutrition, secretion and excretion.
4. What are the assigned causes of the coagulation of the blood?
5. What are the consequences, 1st of a transverse section of one lateral half of the spinal cord; 2nd of a section of the lateral half of the medulla oblongata at the decussation of the anterior pyramids; and 3rd of a similar section above the point of decussation?



AFTERNOON PAPER.

1. How is the healthy constitution of the blood maintained?
2. State the connections and functions of the cerebellum.
3. What are the conditions essentially necessary for the healthy nutrition of a part?
4. State briefly the origin, distribution, and functions of the cranial nerves.



COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

1. Describe a typical vertebra, and point out how its elementary parts are represented in the four modified cranial vertebræ.

2. Specify the general characters of the vertebrata, and the distinguishing features of the different classes of this division of the animal kingdom.

3. Describe the digestive organs of the Ruminantia.

4. Particularize a series of developmental conditions which are unerring guides in determining a higher from a lower type of organization.

5. Summarize the facts in Comparative Anatomy which justify physiologists in viewing the Spinal Cord of man as a congeries of blended or associated ganglionic centres.

6. Give an example to show what is meant by the "alternation of generations."

7. To what Division, Class, and Order do the *tænia solium* and *bothriocephalus latus* belong? Explain the manner in which they are generated, reared and propagated, and the anatomical peculiarities of each.



L. M. S. Second Examination.

SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. FAYREER, M. D.

1. What are the diseases to which the testicle is liable? Describe them briefly and the treatment appropriate to each.

2. What are the causes of, and conditions under which diffuse inflammation of the cellular tissue and erysipelas are liable to occur? Describe the symptoms,

progress, pathological changes and treatment in favourable and unfavourable cases.

3. Describe minutely the operations of Lithotomy by the median and lateral sections, stating under what circumstances you would prefer one to the other.



EVENING PAPER.

1. Give the history, symptoms and treatment of a case of Polypus of the external meatus of the ear.

2. Describe the history and symptoms of a case of true cataract and also of a case of choroiditis, giving the ophthalmoscopic appearances in the early stages of both diseases.



MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.


Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. Detail the symptoms and post-mortem appearances in cases of poisoning by prussic acid. How may prussic acid be detected in the contents of a stomach?

2. How would you examine a stain on a piece of cloth with a view to determining if it were of blood, or some vegetable coloring matter?

3. Under what forms may Insanity present itself? How may these forms for practical purposes be distinguished from one another?

4. To what points would you look to determine if a child had been born alive, or no, and what would be their value in evidence?



MEDICINE.

Examiner.—A. PAYNE, M. D.

1. What is the pathological condition of a liver affected with passive congestion, the microscopical appearance, and the causes and symptoms?

2. Describe the symptoms and course of a case of acute laryngitis. Mention the specific signs which you would regard as favorable and the contrary, and the method of treatment to be adopted in the several circumstances which you describe.

3. What are the ordinarily recognised causes of epilepsy? Describe the characters of an epileptic seizure and the variations to which it is subject under varying circumstances.

4. Mention the principal causes of jaundice, give indications from which you would conclude that one or other cause is present in a given case.

EVENING PAPER.

5. What is meant by embolism? In what manner are emboli supposed to arise? What are the consequences of emboli in the vessels respectively of the brain, lungs, and extremities?

6. What are the effects on the system and the symptoms of mercury taken to excess?

7. What are the symptoms of inflammation of a vein, the anatomical characters, the primary and secondary effects of it, and the treatment you would adopt on its occurrence?

8. What are the most common situations, the physical characters and the general symptoms of fœcal tumours?

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—A. PAYNE, M. D.

1. Give a short history of the employment of anæsthesia in midwifery. State the rules to be observed and the precautions which you consider necessary in using chloroform, and mention the circumstances which would deter you from its employment, with the particular danger to be apprehended in each case that you mention.

2. What are the indications of the death of the fœtus?

3. Describe the phenomena of convulsions in labour. State the grounds of prognosis and any symptoms which you would regard as premonitory of convulsions.

4. Mention the various methods of inducing premature labour, and state the principal circumstances which would lead to the operation.



EVENING PAPER.

5. In a case of pregnancy you are called upon to pronounce upon the probable date of labour. How would you proceed to form an opinion. Include in your answer the principal sources of error in calculating.

6. What are the causes and symptoms of, and measures to be adopted in, rupture of the uterus.

7. Describe the anatomical characters and trace the formation of a corpus luteum, distinguishing it from other bodies for which it might be mistaken.



HONORS IN MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—A. PAYNE, M. D.

1. What is meant by secondary uterine hæmorrhage? Give its recognized causes and appropriate treatment.

2. Describe the morbid consequences of undue lactation which are ordinarily met with.

3. Describe the diseased conditions to which the placenta is subject.

4. S. Y. had been in labour nearly sixty hours. The os uteri was thick, rigid, and imperfectly dilated. The head was squeezed firmly into the brim of the pelvis and an ear could not be felt. Ergot had been given at different times during the progress of the labour, and it was said to have increased the strength of the pains. Repeated attempts were then made to deliver with the forceps but without success. The scalp was tumid, the bones overriding, the vagina and external parts enormously swollen and inflamed. The abdomen was tense and painful on pressure, and the bladder filled with urine. The pulse was extremely rapid and feeble. There was incessant vomiting and complete exhaustion.



HONORS IN MEDICINE.

Examiner.—A. PAYNE, M. D.

1. Give in detail the views of Frerichs on the subject of fatty liver, its pathology, its structural characters and general anatomy, the conditions which influence

its development, or under which it is known to occur, and the manner in which the deposition of fat is supposed to be brought about in the several instances, the effects of the deposit on the functions of the liver and on the system generally, and the diagnostic symptoms.

2. What is understood by cardiac apnæa? Mention the several physical conditions with which it has been observed to be connected, detailing the specific signs from which you would conclude one or other of these conditions to be present. Give its differential diagnosis from other seizures more or less similar to it, and its absolute symptoms, preliminary and paroxysmal, its exciting causes and the treatment which you would adopt both in paroxysms and intervals.



M. D. Examination.



MEDICINE.

Examiner.—A. PAYNE, M. D.

1. Give an account of pigmentary degeneration and deposits including the chemical relations of pigments, and the circumstances which lead to their formation in the system. State the views now generally entertained regarding the pathological origin of pigmentary deposits, the evidence of their presence during life, their anatomical situation in the viscera which contain them, and the organs in which, in India, they are most frequently found.

2. To what disease does the following description apply? Give an analysis of the several symptoms. With what diseases might it be confounded? Mention the points of difference. Give the probable results of such an illness, the treatment you would adopt, and the post-mortem appearances you would anticipate in the event of a fatal issue.

“The precursory symptoms present nothing characteristic, usually they resemble the symptoms of an acute gastro-enteric catarrh. The patient gets out of sorts, complains of dulness and headache, the tongue is coated and the bowels irregular, sometimes relaxed, at others confined, the abdomen is tender, the pulse increased in frequency, sooner or later, sometimes not until after the lapse of several weeks a slight jaundiced tint of the skin supervenes upon these derangements.

“The symptoms usually commence with vomiting, by which there are thrown up, first the contents of the stomach, then grey mucus and lastly blood, in the form of dirty brown, or ultimately black coffee-ground masses. At the same time severe pains in the head come on which, as a general rule, soon pass into delirium. In most cases this delirium is noisy; the patients scream out and beat themselves, try to leave their beds, and are with difficulty restrained. In other instances they are quieter and can be roused for a short time by loud shouting. The delirium is usually succeeded by convulsions, which extend over most of the voluntary muscles, or are confined to certain localities, such as the muscles of the face and neck; now and then also they appear in the form of trismus and in

certain cases one half of the body is implicated to a greater extent than the other. Along with these spasms (which however are not invariably present) we observe, as a general rule, a tremulousness of the muscles of the extremities and trunk, the patient, after a time, becomes by degrees more and more tranquil; the state of excitement passes into stupor and finally into deep coma; the pupils become large, react slowly with light, and the respiration becomes sighing, intermittent, and stertorous.

The pulse, which at first was slow, and continues so as long as the jaundice remains simple, at the outbreak of the nervous symptoms increases in frequency and gradually rises to 110 or 120, at the same time it presents remarkable variations as regards its frequency and volume.

The tongue and teeth are covered at an early period with a fuliginous crust—the abdomen is in most cases, but not always, tender upon pressure, especially in the hypochondriac regions. The extent of the hepatic dullness diminishes more and more as the disease advances, and not unfrequently the dull space disappears entirely; at the same time the spleen is increased in volume.

The bowels are almost always confined, and the stools are firm, dry, clay-like, deficient in bile, and at a later period not unfrequently dark colored and tarry from the presence of blood.

In the meantime the colour of the skin increases in intensity and numerous extravasations of blood take place into its tissue in the form of petechiæ and more extensive ecchymoses, along with these there are

hæmorrhages from the vagina, the stomach and bowels and the bronchi.

The urine is more or less saturated with a brown coloring matter—presents the reaction of bile pigment, and deposits a light precipitate, in which with the microscope there may be detected, besides amorphous mucus, the epithelium of the urinary passages, and sometimes likewise of the kidneys, coloured yellow, and also needle-shaped crystals covered with colouring matter. Sometimes the urine contains albumen.



MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—A. PAYNE, M. D.

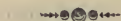
1. Comment on the following case, stating its nature, the physical cause of the symptoms, the appropriate treatment and probable termination.

Mrs. B. ætatis 34. Though she is only in the seventh month of her pregnancy, the abdomen is larger than it commonly is at the full term. The lower extremities are œdematous, she suffers much from constant severe pain in the hypogastrium, dyspnæa, and cough, the countenance is pale and anxious; the pulse quick and there is urgent thirst, with scanty secretion of urine. These symptoms have been experienced during the last three months; but the unusual enlargement of the abdomen was not perceived till the beginning of the seventh month of pregnancy, since which time it has been rapidly increasing. From the period of quickening, the movements of the fœtus have been very feeble. An obscure fluctuation was felt in the abdomen—on

examining her vaginam, the os uteri was closed, but the cervix uteri was obliterated, as in the ninth month of pregnancy. The ballottement of the fœtus was very distinct. Blood-letting, diuretics &c., were employed without relief. The difficulty of respiration became greatly aggravated, the abdomen still more distended, and the urine secreted in smaller quantity during the succeeding two weeks and on 21st October when the dyspnœa threatened suffocation, premature labour was induced. The placenta and fœtal membranes though minutely examined, presented no trace of disease. The mother continued to suffer from dyspnœa and anasarca of the lower extremities for several weeks, but ultimately recovered. An obscure fluctuation in the abdomen was perceptible for some time after delivery.

2. Give in detail the symptoms, course, and treatment of a case of uterine hæmatocele, including its exciting causes and diagnostic signs.

3. What are the most frequent disorders which are found to attend the decline of menstruation?



MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE.

1. What constitutes the distinction between Science and Art? Illustrate your answer by examples.

2. Enunciate your views with respect to the Materialistic Philosophy.

3. Explain the nature of the mental operation called *imagination*, and point out its beneficial influence on the character when exercised with due restraint.

4. Show the importance of a careful regulation of the will, and point out the principal means for the attainment of that end.



SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. FAYRER, M. D.

1. What are the diseases to which the bones of the extremities are liable after amputation through their continuity?

What constitutional and local symptoms do they give rise to; what points of Surgical and Pathological interest are, or may be, manifested in such cases, and what are the indications of treatment?

2. What are the earliest symptoms of disease of the hip-joint? and how are they explained physiologically and pathologically?

Trace the progress of a neglected case of ordinary hip-joint disease to its termination; and also give an account of the treatment, and your reasons for it, of a case coming under your care in the early stages of the disease.

3. Describe in detail, giving the anatomical relations of the parts exposed, the operation of ligature of the axillary artery immediately below the clavicle.

4. What are the conditions which give rise to the necessity of forming an artificial pupil? Describe them pathologically and surgically, giving an account of the operation most appropriate in each case.

5. What are the chief diseases of the Membrana Tympani? Describe their causes, symptoms and results.

L. M. S. Honor Examination.

SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. FAYRER, M. D.

1. What is epulis? Give an account of its pathology, its symptoms and treatment.

2. What are the morbid conditions to which the prostate gland is liable? Give a description of the causes, pathology, symptoms and treatment of each.

3. Describe the steps surgically, and anatomically of the operation of ligature of the lingual artery.

4. You have ascertained that a man has calculus in the bladder. What are the enquiries you would make as to his symptoms, and what pathological and surgical conditions would induce you to operate, or to decline operating?

5. A man has received a wound of the eye-ball; a small shot having entered the anterior chamber and lodged there. What would you do?



